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## LIQUOR LOBBY AFTER DEFEAT OF SENATE BILL

Kansas Senator Exhibits Telegrams and Letters Purporting to Show Vast Propaganda of Wet Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the liquor interests of the nation realize that the Sheppard bill for prohibition in the District of Columbia, which is expected to come to a vote soon in the Senate, is to be a test of the Senate on the national prohibition issue, and that a vast propaganda is now in full operation, to defeat the immediate legislation, was revealed today when Senator Thompson of Kansas took the floor and submitted telegrams and letters purporting to have been exchanged among the liquor and hotel interests.

One telegram was from the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association of America, asking action on the part of a New York Hotel Journal editor in having every hotel man in the United States wire to members of Congress to defeat the Sheppard bill. The telegram sent in reply stated that every hotel association of record in the nation had been requested to assist.

A letter was submitted by Senator Thompson, which he said, was a copy of the letter sent broadcast among the hotel men. It urged that the members of the United States Senate be "deluged with an avalanche of telegrams" to defeat the pending legislation without delay. The letter stated that "immediate action is the watchword" and asserted that if the District of Columbia bill was passed it would place the Senate on record in favor of national prohibition.

Senator Thompson challenged any one to show him where liquor is knowingly sold in the State of Kansas. He denied that brewers and distillers from Missouri were regularly delivering liquor into Kansas City "from Missouri claimed. And the Kansan ad-door to door" as Senator Reed of ded that he was glad to see that the people of Missouri are fast falling in line with this great reform.

How Kansas has been enforcing the prohibition law since 1910 was explained by the Senator. He said that in 1910 the brewers' interests of the United States were distributing circulars slandering Kansas and its enforcement of the law to such an extent that Governor Stubbs made an inquiry into the allegations. He received from justices of district courts, mayors and police officers, some 200 letters, said the Senator, showing that the law was in full operation.

Of special significance was such a letter received from Chief Justice Johnston of the Supreme Court of Kansas, Mr. Thompson stated. This letter, written to Governor Stubbs in March, 1910, stated that while the first prohibitory laws were enforced in Kansas with difficulty, public opinion and experience appeared to have overcome the situation and that the law was even then being effectively enforced. The chief justice also declared, in the letter read in the Senate today, that

(Continued on page seven, column two)

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The news from the Verdun theater shows that the French are successfully holding their gains at all points. Paris reports the capture of over 11,000 German prisoners since Dec. 15, and announces that the German counter-attacks on the French position at the Chambrettes farm, two miles northwest of Douaumont, although at first successful, were ultimately repulsed and all the French gains consolidated.

In Rumania the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces still continue their engagements. Berlin reports engagements between the opposing forces east of Buzau, and announces that the German-Bulgarian army in the Dobruja is once again steadily advancing northward, and has already practically regained the limits of its previous advance. Petrograd, however, claims that the forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen east of Buzau have been checked. London reports some activity on the Struma, but generally speaking, the news from the remaining theaters is unimportant.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—An official statement issued yesterday says:

Front of Archduke Joseph: In the Mestecanevi sector, east of the Golden Bystritza (Transylvania), there was a violent artillery duel. Local engagements with varying success occurred in the Uzil Valley.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The situation is unchanged. Hostile columns retreating to Ibralia were attacked by our airplane squadrons with visible success.

The German Admiralty made the following announcement yesterday:

German naval planes on Dec. 16 dropped bombs on Russian sea forces in the port of Sulma (in the Do-

## MINISTRIES BILL IN BRITAIN HAS SECOND READING

New Measure Aims at Establishment of Ministries of Food, Shipping and Labor

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—The new Ministries and Secretaries Bill was read a second time yesterday, without division.

Sir George Cave, the Home Secretary, explained that the bill was for the establishment of ministries of food, shipping and labor.

The Labor Minister would under-

take the administration of the Labor Exchanges Act, the Nation Insurance Act, Munitions of War Act and other important matters. This ministry could not end with the termination of the war because for many years there will be most important work for it.

The ministries of food and shipping would cease to exist 12 months after the termination of the war.

The Minister of Shipping would control the merchant service and would see as far as possible whenever a ship was lost that a new vessel was ready to take its place. It would also seek

Mr. McKenna welcomed the Ministry of Labor.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to a point

by Mr. Dillon regarding the Blockade Minister, said there was no change in the latter's functions; the connection between Blockade Minister and Foreign Office was established since it was essential that the Blockade Minister should be Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

The Minister of Shipping will not

sit in Parliament, the Government

policy being to select the men most

competent for particular work, even if

not acquainted with parliamentary

procedure.

Criticisms of the methods of the bill

were that they would lead to confu-

sion and delay and to results which

Mr. Asquith's Government

from office.

BOARD REJECTS  
GAS CONTRACT AT  
A HIGHER RATE

Thirty-Four Cent Rate for Bos-  
ton Consolidated Company Not  
Approved by Commission

The application for approval of a contract by which the New England Gas & Coke Company was to sell gas to the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for 34 cents per 1000 cubic feet was rejected by the State Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners today. The commission expressed the opinion that the Boston Consolidated Gas Company can manufacture its gas at a cheaper rate.

The present contract price is 28½ cents per 1000 cubic feet. The rejected contract called for a price of 34 cents per 1000 cubic feet for a period of three years beginning Dec. 1, 1916.

The statute under which the decision was made follows:

" Said Boston Consolidated Gas Com-

pany shall not purchase any gas until

the Board of Gas and Electric Light

Commissioners shall have found after

public hearing that the price to be paid

for the gas to be purchased is less

than it would cost said Boston Con-

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## NORWAY UNEASY AS A RESULT OF U-BOAT WARFARE

Submarine Attacks on Shipping Give Rise to Threatening Situation — Scandinavia and the Belligerent Countries

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—As a result of the German submarine warfare, a threatening situation has arisen regarding the North Sea area. Norway, as the most democratic nation in northern Europe, has always throughout her history displayed great sympathy for Great Britain and France. These sympathies are to be explained alike by racial affinity, the intercourse and exchange of ideas covering a long period, and all the links which bind together two ancient seafaring peoples. During the war the attitude of Norway has, of course, been materially affected by the fact that the chief trade of the country was carried on with Great Britain, and Norway, as a food-importing country is, to some extent, dependent upon that power which commands the North Sea. Commercial interests, as well as natural sympathy, therefore, influenced Norway in regarding with forbearance many of the restrictions imposed on her trade by the British, though these were not always tactfully enforced.

Indirectly the war has resulted in Norway rendering great service to the Allies. Before the war, she was the third seafaring nation in the world, as regards tonnage, and after the German shipping trade had been put a stop to, Norwegian shipping ranked only second to Great Britain. Of this shipping not more than 10 per cent of the tonnage was used in coastal trade, 90 per cent being devoted to the world's trade in general, and at the present time, it may be said to be practically entirely in the service of the Allies. This fact, together with the sympathy between Norway and the Allies already referred to, has induced the Germans to wage a more persistent submarine warfare against Norway, than against any other neutral country. In fact, during the past few months there have been more Norwegian than British ships sunk. Great Britain possesses, at least in home waters, the protection of her navy, while in more distant parts, the British mercantile ships are armed, and are thus able to defend themselves against the undersea boats. But the Norwegian vessels, as neutral craft, have no protection at all. The result is that the German submarines have carried on this ruthless warfare against Norwegian ships, on the pretext that they carry contraband for the Allies.

A great portion of the carrying trade between Archangel and the west, has, as before the war, been in Norwegian hands. By mutual agreement Norwegian ships have never accepted war material for Russia. Nevertheless, Germany would like to put a stop to a great deal of this trade. For this purpose, German submarines find Norwegian waters extremely convenient as a base of operations, and the difficulties in the way of effectively controlling the long, rugged, and thinly populated coast, are only too obvious. While, in these days of conditional contraband, the Norwegians, true to their judicial nature, stand out for their rights, and claim that only a prize court is entitled to decide whether a cargo is contraband or not, the Germans have very good reasons for not wishing to attempt to convoy captured merchant vessels from the north of Norway to the Elbe. The submarines, therefore, take the law into their own hands, and sink Norwegian ships at sight, sometimes without the slightest warning, and in almost all cases the crews of the sunken vessels have been exposed to serious dangers, being turned adrift in open boats in the Arctic Ocean. As a result several Norwegian seamen have succumbed to this exposure. Up to Oct. 26, the losses in the Norwegian merchant service amounted to 147 steamers of a total gross registered tonnage of 218,206 tons, and 56 sailing vessels, totaling over 40,000 tons. These losses represent more than 10 per cent of Norwegian merchant tonnage. Under the State scheme of insurance their value was estimated at about £5,800,000, and 155 lives have been lost. Germany's deliberate aim, it appears, is to force the Norwegians to abandon their cargo trade, and thus indirectly to embarrass the Allies, and especially Great Britain, by accentuating still further the growing shortage of tonnage.

Though there is practically no doubt that German submarines have used Norwegian territorial waters to reach the scene of their operations in the Arctic ocean, no direct evidence has as yet come to hand. But the suspicion that they really violate Norway's neutrality in this way, in order to be able to torpedo allied ships and neutral ships with allied cargoes might, from the Norwegian point of view, form a pretext for Allied warships to enter Norwegian water to search for hidden German submarines. As a precautionary measure, therefore, and in order to preserve a strict neutrality, the Norwegian Government prohibited the submarines of any belligerent nation entering Norwegian waters unless in distress.

Now Sweden adopted exactly the same measure some months ago, without the slightest protest on the part of Germany, but the Norwegian measure, curiously enough, brought forth a furious German protest, to the ground that this prohibition had been adopted under British pressure, and was, therefore, specially directed against Germany. The Germans also contend that to discriminate between

## ENTENTE GROUP ALL CONCERNED IN POLISH ISSUE

Recent Communications Regarded as Definitely Establishing Allies' Position—Details of New Poland Left Vague

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The recent letters of Mr. Asquith and M. Briand and of Signor Boselli to M. Stuermer, the Russian Prime Minister, carry the Polish question a step further. They are interpreted by Poles in the western Entente countries as definitely establishing the position they have always maintained, that the Polish question is not a part of the internal affairs of Russia alone, but that her allies are deeply concerned in the matter. Poland is once more moving towards the center of the international stage. It may be only the exigencies of the military situation that have led Germany, with the consent of her Austrian partner, to mention the word independence in connection with Poland, but who would venture to say that the further development of that situation might not lead to an "independent state" in fact, as well as on paper. That is not to say that that independence would necessarily come to the Poles as a gift from Germany but, as a prominent Pole lately remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, there will be so many international problems to clear up at the peace conference that an independent Poland might emerge from its deliberations however disinclined to it certain powers might be. And it is understandable, as this gentleman also indicated, that certain developments of the military situation might make an independent Polish State a certainty.

There should be no disposition in the Entente countries to take lightly the recent German offer of independence to those parts of Poland which do not belong to her. The Entente chancelleries are not disposed to do so, as is clearly shown by their recent statements declaring that Germany's action in giving a de jure application to their "precarious" occupation of these territories is a breach of international law, which holds that military occupation resulting from operations of war cannot, in view of its precarious and de facto character, imply a transfer of sovereignty over the territory so occupied; and further that in raising a Polish army in the new State Germany would be violating the Hague convention of 1907 which forbids a belligerent to force the subjects of its opponents to take part in operations of war directed against their own country. Newspapers may scoff, but if the Poles are convinced of Germany's good faith the Central Empires will be able to call to their assistance at a time when, it can no longer be denied, they badly need them, forces which are estimated at from 500,000 to 1,250,000 men. M. Gustave Hervé puts the figure at 1,000,000, and it is certainly nearer the larger than the smaller total. And this force would be animated by the conviction that they were striving for that independence which is the dearest wish of every Pole.

The Poles in Russia may naturally be disposed to stake their hopes on that country. Some of the Poles in Poland have certainly decided that their aims will be achieved most readily by allying themselves with the Central Empires. On Oct. 23 last, a great Polish patriotic demonstration was held in the Warsaw Philharmonic Hall—the very fact of such a meeting shows the rapid change that has come over German policy in Poland even since the occupation—and a resolution was carried declaring that Poland demanded independence and that, having become freed from the tyranny of Russia, it wished to join actively with the Central Powers in the war against the former country. In view of the past history of Poland the Poles may well be excused from professing any special sentiment for either Russia or Austria or Germany, although Austria's government of Galicia has given her some slight claim to Polish goodwill. They are to be excused if they regard the whole matter as an exercise in the art of judging probabilities. Independence for a bit of Poland is good and recalls the day of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. A united Polish Commonwealth with autonomy is also good, perhaps better. The question therefore remains: Whether it is Germany in occupation, or Russia which only hoped to be in occupation which in the end will be in a position to make good her promises.

How the Poles in Poland will decide the question it is impossible as yet to judge. There is no sentiment binding them to Russia, and the food deficiency, attributed by Germany to Britain alone, may be a factor. On the other hand the Russian offer, now implicitly endorsed by France, Italy and England, carrying with it as it does practical independence, and above all, unity, may be the more attractive proposition to the Poles. (Censor.)

Meantime there are several interesting points to be noted about the present situation. In the first place the Austrian solution of the Polish question has gone by the board as a result of the Austrian debacle in June, and the added weight given to the authority of Germany in answering, not unsuccessfully, the Austrian call for help. The Austrian solution which had the support of the Galician Poles had occupied a large share of the stage since the beginning of the war. Under this scheme Galicia and Russian Poland were to be united and placed in presumably the same relation to Austria as Hungary. The plan

was strongly supported both in Austria-Hungary and Germany by men like Count Andrássy, though it never had the official backing of Vienna.

Hungary, according to the Polish informant of The Christian Science Monitor already mentioned, favored this scheme because an independent and contented Poland would cost her nothing and would be a strong protection for her flank against Russia. Austria favored it for obvious reasons. Germany opposed it for equally obvious reasons, and especially because of the difficulties which would be created in the administration of her own Polish territories by the spectacle of an independent Poland alongside them. What plans Germany formulated is a difficult question. The idea of a buffer state including Russian Poland and Galicia attracted her, and Austria expressed herself as friendly to the plan, provided Posen were also included. Consequently no more was heard of that plan. From about April last Germany abandoned her rather repressive policy in Poland and encouraged the Poles to voice their dearest hopes, and thereby incidentally to compromise themselves with Russia. Finally General Brusiloff's victories over the Austrians proved a decisive factor in the negotiations which had proceeded between Berlin and Vienna, and Austria had no course open to her but to agree to the plan proclaimed on Nov. 5.

The details of the Polish State are left vague, but a German ruler has been clearly indicated and the Polish army which will be the first installment of the Polish State is to fight with Germany under German officers. It is quite certain that the eastern school in Germany, now so much in the ascendant, believes that a further and most important step has been taken in the direction of Mittel-Europa. And what Germany has achieved in this direction in Poland may be found in the concluding paragraph of the resolution carried at the Polish demonstration in Warsaw on Oct. 23, which declared that the future of the Polish State consisted in an alliance and a cultural connection with the Central Powers, and that the meeting considered that a military convention and a commercial treaty should form the basis of this alliance. In all the circumstances the Entente chancelleries are right in taking the new developments seriously, even if they feel disposed to remind Germany of the proverb about not counting their chickens too soon. One thing, at any rate, is clear, namely that the Polish question will never return to where it was in August, 1914.

Comments From Posen

Light Thrown on Polish Settlement of Central Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The comments of the Kurier Poznanski of Posen on the Polish settlement arrived at by the Central Powers were at once the most interesting and independent of any of those reproduced from German Polish papers by the Berlin press.

The manifesto of the Central Powers, wrote the paper in question, is doubtless one of the most important political acts of the war. Its significance for us consists above all in this, that it represents a frank declaration of the bankruptcy of that policy which resulted in Europe from the partition of Poland. The German-Russian friendship was the main foundation of that position in Europe which rested on the obliteration of Poland from among the group of independent states. The destruction of that friendship at once revealed comprehension of the necessity for a restoration of Poland. Not out of sympathy, or out of deference to any other kind of sentiment, but guided only by their own interest, the Central Powers came to be convinced of the necessity for the foundation of a Polish state in the form of a kingdom. . . . There were three possible ways of achieving that that happens in the (Polish) kingdom will be for our policy an important factor which will have to be taken into account. The bonds of national solidarity with our brethren across the frontier were always sacred to us.

it had felt it right to give expression to the doubts and objections it was possible to raise with regard to the proceeding. The Poles, it said, understood, that apart from all secondary considerations, the imperial manifesto had created a new basis for the Polish question, and had begun, for those in the Polish kingdom especially, a new phase of political development. The responsibility of the latter, it added, would be increased in even greater proportion, but it did not doubt that the Poles would be able to take the guidance of their fate into their own hands once they were given elbow-room. It would be long, however, before they were masters of the situation; the armies of occupation were still garrisoning the future Polish State, and so long as the war lasted affairs there would be in an extraordinarily difficult transition stage, with the population acting partly on its own initiative, and partly under compulsion.

The Polish organ did not doubt, however, that its compatriots would successfully overcome all difficulties, and it added: The final foundation for the future of the Polish State will be laid by the treaty of peace which ends the war. The manifesto that has been published is only a one-sided decision of one of the belligerent parties, which has no international validity.

It thrusts the question of the Polish State on to this international ground, however, and whatever may be the outcome of the war, it will not be so easy to set aside, or to regard as never having existed, a fact that has thus been established. That measure of political freedom which the Polish nation acquires during the war can be regarded as the minimum of what will be given permanence after the war. It will no longer be possible to reduce the Polish rights to autonomy projects such as those put forward on the Russian side. Now that Russia has allowed herself to be out-distanced by the Central Powers with regard to Russia's policy, she can no longer be compelled, nolens volens, to submit her own attitude to a thorough revision.

In the meantime the Kurier Poznanski concluded, the Poles in Prussia would remain observant of their mission and duties, and faithful to the national service. In what degree, it is added, further developments in the (Polish) kingdom will influence our political activity with regard to the Government, and the German people, cannot be foreseen today; but it is obvious that for the future everything that happens in the (Polish) kingdom will be for our policy an important factor which will have to be taken into account. The bonds of national solidarity with our brethren across the frontier were always sacred to us.

The greatest trouble with the National Guard is that both officers and men had to give up positions which earned for them a support for their families," he said, "and so it must always be under a militia system."

The Senator said universal military training, instead of creating a "fearful spirit of militarism," will create patriotism, "which at this time seems well nigh destroyed, and work for real democracy."

### Universal Liability

General Scott Holds Volunteer System a Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In his statement as to the military needs of the United States before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States Army, declared that if an equitable system based on the fundamental of universal liability to military training and service, is formulated and placed in successful operation, the military strength of the United States in a few years would be such as practically to render the Nation immune from attack.

Canadian steel plants are engaged on munitions, and can do little toward supplying rails, tieplates and bolts required. It has been determined, therefore, to take up at once 300 miles of sidings on Government railways and send the material across. Government supplies in stock equal to 20 miles of track already is being moved to ports for shipment.

It also has been arranged with the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railways to furnish 220 miles of track material from their lines that duplicate and parallel each other on the mountain sections of these roads between Edmonton and the Pacific coast.

The commission investigating Canadian railways also will designate sidings and trackage on all railways that can be utilized for this purpose without congesting traffic. All material on hand for construction of the Hudson Bay Railway will be sent across. It is expected that the material for 1500 miles of railway track will be ready for transportation as soon as the shipping is available.

NEW TORONTO UNION STATION Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—A permit for the building of a new Union station has just been issued by the city architect, and is the largest building ever sanctioned by that department. The total cost of the structure will be \$3,400,000, and work on the main building and east wing will proceed at once. The city's revenue from the transaction was \$855.75 for the permit, and \$2241.10 for water rates during the erection of the building.

### METROPOLITAN MUSEUM'S STEP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have decided to establish a department of prints. Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation, was elected trustee of the class of 1917 to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of Francis L. Leland.

### NORMAL ART SCHOOL EXHIBIT

The Massachusetts Normal Art School opened its annual exhibit and sale yesterday. The pictures will be on view in the school building, corner of Newbury and Exeter streets, from 1 to 4:30 p. m. today and tomorrow and from 7 to 9 o'clock tomorrow evening.

It would be efficient because it would enable us to prepare adequately for war before war comes.

### CANADA'S ENLISTMENTS GROW

OTTAWA, Ont.—Overseas recruits

numbering 3274 were enrolled in Cana-

da during the past two weeks. It was

announced here, bringing the total Do-

mestic enlistments since the war be-

gan to 331,438.

## NATIONAL GUARD DEFENDED BY WAR SECRETARY

Has Not Had Sufficient Trial and Has Shown Remarkable Development to Date, Says Mr. Baker—Criticism of Gen. Scott

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The existing National Guard system as reorganized under the recent National Defense Act, has not had a sufficient trial and has shown remarkable development to date, Secretary of War Baker testified before the House Military Affairs Committee today. In event of its ultimate failure Secretary Baker favors "some system not voluntary, either universal service or selective conscription."

Had the National Guard been sent to Mexico shortly after mobilization, they would have destroyed themselves and their mounts in attempting the forced march made by General Pershing's column of regulars, Major-General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, told the committee.

"The United States Army will not be prepared for three or four years successfully to defend the Panama Canal against a reasonably formidable enemy," Captain Simms replied to a question by Representative Farr of Pennsylvania. Land fortifications of the canal, Captain Simms declared, will not be prepared to withstand attack for two years because of changes in plans by which bigger guns are being installed.

"The bill I have prepared on this subject," Senator Chamberlain said, "is, in the very nature of things, tentative, but it forms the groundwork for effective legislation. The same trouble exists now which has existed since earliest colonial days. This is division of responsibility between a federal force and the militia of the several states.

"The greatest trouble with the National Guard is that both officers and men had to give up positions which earned for them a support for their families," he said, "and so it must always be under a militia system."

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In charging that the volunteer system is a failure from every possible angle and recommending that it be discarded for a modern system, the General said: "The time has come when this country, unless it intends to avoid war at any cost, must resort to universal liability to military training and service." He characterized such a proposed system as democratic, reliable, efficient and economical. Continuing, he said: "The term (universal liability to military training and service) is used because the term compulsory military training and service, so frequently heard in discussions relative to our National defense, seems not to be applicable in a case such as ours.

"With us the people rule and, if universal liability to military training and service were ordained, it would mean only that the people as a whole have through their representatives recognized the duty of the individual to prepare himself to defend his country and to defend it in case of need."

He said the universal system is democratic "because under it the burden of National defense would fall equally upon all citizens without regard to class, and none of the young men arriving at military age could escape training or service by reason of wealth or position."

"The system would be reliable," he went on, "because it would produce each year the number of men necessary to be trained and would make it certain that in time of war the requisite number of trained and organized defenders would be forthcoming without delay."

"The system proposed would be economical. It would be based upon the recognition by the people of the duty of the individual to render personal service. Therefore, in carrying it into effect, the Government would not have to compete in the labor market. A soldier would expect but little pay in addition to his housing, subsistence, clothing and medical attendance. Bounties and subsidies for personal service would be unknown."

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## SURVEY OF THE OPERATIONS ON SALONIKA FRONT

Analysis of Military Situation Shows Importance of Capture of Monastir in Relation to Remainder of Fighting Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Monastir is Serbian once again, and the Allied troops, commanded by General Sarrail, are in possession of a new and important military center. Not only that, but what is equally important, especially at this moment of Greek affairs, the prestige of the Allies in the Balkans has been increased, inversely with the decrease of that of the Central Empires. These are the features of the Salonika front at the time of writing, and what will be the influence of these events upon the eastern situation as a whole cannot be foreseen. It is certain that so far as the moral effect goes the Bulgarians have suffered a heavy blow, for in this key of the Cherna Valley, they had centered all their hopes of gaining Western Macedonia. Those who estimate Bulgarian diplomacy at its lowest standard are of opinion that the loss of Monastir is synonymous with the loss of everything for which Bulgaria entered the war. It is argued from this that Bulgaria may possibly fall a victim to internal dissension, or at any rate be liable to be detached from the Central Empires' cause. However that may be, the fact remains that Bulgarian and German troops have failed to hold Monastir, and that reinforcements have either not been available for its defense or have been dispatched too late to save the situation. The active operations against Monastir have been long enough in bearing their first fruits to make it absurd to assert that the German general staff was not forewarned. It seems that the defense of the southern gateway to the German-Turkey corridor has been sacrificed to the demands of the Dobrudja and Transylvanian fronts, and what the political consequences of this may be in Bulgaria and in Greece, is for events to determine.

To analyze the military situation is not so difficult, and the military possibilities can be gauged with more certainty, given adequate knowledge of the resources of both sides. Before the capture of Monastir can be grasped in its proper relation to the rest of the Salonika front, however, it is necessary to recall the geographical features of the country to the north of the Allied base. The Allied forces—French, British, Serbians, Russians, Italians, Montenegrins and Greek volunteers, are deployed in a semicircle before Salonika and facing the great barrier of mountains which lies between them and Bulgaria. There are three avenues by which this mountain mass can be traversed. On the Allied right—the eastern side—is the valley of the Struma, marking the direct route northward to Sofia. In the center of the position the valley of the Vardar leads from Doiran northward to Uskub, from which branches a practicable route to Sofia. On the Allied left is the Monastir Valley, which joins the Vardar Valley at Velje. Fairly severe fighting has taken place across the Struma, where the British have taken several villages between that river and the railway line running from Demir-Hissar through Seres to Drama. The presence of Lake Takino between the British and the sea was a considerable advantage, while the Allies were on the defensive, and both then and now the Allied fleet plays its part in outflanking the Bulgarians by heavy gun fire from the sea. As yet, however, it cannot be said that the offensive on the right has begun seriously.

In the center—the Doiran positions—fighting has taken place, but here again the position is, for the present, one of comparative inactivity. The defenses constructed by the Bulgarians under German direction are apparently too strong to be forced by frontal attacks at present. The plains and the foothills in these two valleys are so small in extent that an attacking force would be restricted to a very narrow front and would be compelled to resort to turning movements in the absence of enormous superiority in guns. The situation presents all the usual characteristics of a "defile" and the mountains pass at each side of the passes are of such a nature that outflanking operations are extremely difficult. It would be too much to say that the forcing of the Struma and Vardar defiles is impossible, but the fact remains that the Allies have not attempted thefeat.

The Allied left, however, there is a different story to tell. The line at first stretched from Lake Prespa on the west to Lake Ostromo on the east, and on this front the Russians, French and Serbians were deployed. In the course of several weeks' fighting they reached a line about 10 miles from Monastir, with their right wing, consisting of the reequipped Serbian troops, up in the Khaimakchalan Mountains. Falling in a frontal attack on the Bulgarian positions, marked by the village of Kenevi, the Allied command decided on an attempt to turn the position from the high ground on the right.

The Serbians crossed the Tcherna River, which here forms a loop, and by dint of extremely severe fighting advanced so far in the loop that the Germans and Bulgarians holding the main line were not able to maintain themselves. They stole away in the night undiscovered and retired on a line three miles south of Monastir. They were compelled, however, to retire still further, owing to the rapid progress of the Serbs, who threatened the Prilep road and the retreat became



Official photograph issued by the Press Bureau, distributed by Sport & General  
General Yankovich of the Serbian Army

## IMPRESSIONS OF VISIT TO BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—By invitation of Sir Douglas Haig, the moderators of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church recently visited the British front in France, and on their return they communicated their impressions to the General Assembly commissions in Edinburgh. The scale of the British operations was stupendous, they said, the organization was marvelous, but the greatest of all impressions was made by the men themselves. They were simply splendid. They could not but be impressed by the magnitude of the work in which their soldiers were engaged, by their wonderful endurance in the midst of hardships to which they were constantly exposed, and by the patient, cheerful optimism with which those hardships were borne. Their visit had impressed them with profound admiration for the self-sacrifice and heroism of the soldiers. The honor of the country and the cause of humanity were safe in their hands, and in the hands of their gallant allies. They learned, as it could never be learned by reading, the importance of the base for the very existence of an army. They marvelled at the organization by which their army was fed and supplied with those stores of munitions which their comrades at home were now sending out in such plentiful abundance. They could never forget those long rows of transport cars steadily and regularly making their way to and from the front.

The flanking barriers of the mountains present almost insuperable obstacles to lateral movement, and the only thing that saves the German and Bulgarian columns from the necessity of completely isolated and independent action is the capacity for transferring troops by a long circuitous route up one valley to the rear and down the other to the threatened point. It is obvious from this that if the force which has taken Monastir can follow up its success speedily, it can compel a retirement of the Bulgarians near Doiran and Ghevelli, simply by threatening their communications. Prilep is a step in this move, but the Babuna Pass has to be ultimately reckoned with by the allied forces in their advance northward before they reach the Vardar valley. How long this forward move will be made by the troops on service. There were some dominant convictions with which they had returned, he continued. As a nation, they were up against a task more formidable, more exhausting, and more likely to be prolonged than the bulk of people at home even sufficiently realized.

When the boys come to the Instituto Ward they are placed at once under a regime of discipline which is regarded as vital to the development of their manliness. They fall at once into a school routine of regular hours, rising with the other boys at 6:15 a. m. and taking their gymnasium drill before breakfast and the class work of the day begins. The afternoons between 3:30 and 5 o'clock are devoted to recreation and special personal interviews with the teachers in relation to their studies. The school has first-class football and basketball teams, which compete with other teams in the neighborhood, and the idea of fair play and good sportsmanship which these games are giving to the youth of schools throughout the world is being instilled in these future business men of Argentina.

The religious element is not neglected, and each evening after dinner the students meet in the large drawing room for songs and a semidetached exercise. A brief talk is given by one of the 12 efficient teachers who make up the faculty of the institution.

As the boys live in the home, careful attention is given to the way in which they spend their evenings, and at 9:20 every student is expected to retire.

One of the chief features of this institution as it appealed to the writer was the kindly atmosphere pervading the entire institution, and which is fostered by the director and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Beck, who are graduates of the University of South Dakota.

An advantage of the surveillance and supervision given the students by Mr. and Mrs. Beck lies in the fact that they knew so thoroughly the life of the West, where conditions resemble peculiarly those now peculiar to Argentina. To be sure, even the largest farms in the Middle West of the United States seem diminutive when compared with the great feudal estates reserved upon which these boys have been reared.

While sitting at luncheon with these students one day the writer questioned Mr. Beck in regard to the size of these "estancias" from which many of the boys in the room came.

"Let us ask the boys," he said.

In reply to an inquiry as to the number of acres in his father's farm, one

## NORTHERN LORE OFFERED YOUTH OF ARGENTINA

Commercial School Provided by New York Business Man in Buenos Aires Develops Both Character and Knowledge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—One of the foremost problems at present in this country of millionaire land owners is the practical training of the sons of rich farmers to enable them to take a useful place in the conduct of the large enterprises which they inherit. It is comparatively easy for these young men to drift into the luxurious, extravagant life of Buenos Aires and to follow the example of many who spend their vacations in Paris and their time at home in the rich clubs or at the race courses. Here, as in many a republic of South America, the old Spanish ideals of living comfortably without work, persist among the wealthy classes, and the schools that are founded and carried on to counteract directly these deteriorating influences seem all too rare.

The writer was particularly impressed, therefore, by a visit to the Instituto Ward, a commercial school carried on largely through the munificence of George F. Ward of New York City, in memory of his mother. It was another instance of going thousands of miles away from home in order to learn of the far-reaching philanthropy of American business men.

The Instituto Ward is charmingly located in a typical large Argentine home, on Rivadavia, the beautiful residence boulevard of the capital. In this institution there are gathered at present half a hundred of the picked sons of wealthy "estancia" owners from different parts of Argentina. The boys find here, not only a school where they are taught mathematics, bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting, but also a place for development of the character, which is even more essential just now for these strategic pioneers of this new country.

As a rule, these boys come from homes where little attention has been given to their moral uprearing or discipline. Their fathers, in many instances, have made money so fast through the rise of land values that they have been fairly bewildered by the superabundance of their wealth, and the result has been a growing belief on their part that money, quite regardless of character, is enough of endowment with which to start their sons in life. With the closer contact with foreigners in trade, and also by reason of the visits of some of these South Americans to the United States, the impression is slowly making its way felt among them that in order to fit their boys for competition in the enlarging enterprises of the republic they must have a knowledge of the English language, some all-round physical training and, more than all, a more careful attention to their personal habits. It is for this reason that such private institutions as the Instituto Ward are chosen by Argentines in preference to the Government commercial schools, where little attention is given to the kind of training that has made private preparatory schools in the United States like the great public schools of England, the training places of many of the men of great integrity and of leadership.

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of the boys looked blank for a moment, and then said:

"I do not know the number of acres, for we speak of our land in square leagues. My father's farm is a small 'estancia.' It contains only 12 square leagues."

With amazement, the writer said that a farm containing such acreage would hardly be considered in the United States as a small one, further details were given him about the vastness of the agricultural country represented by this comparatively small band of students, and it was conservatively estimated that that company of 50 boys represented an agricultural territory consisting of not less than half a million acres, or a territory quite as large as many of the states in North America.

That this school is one of the strategic institutions of present-day Argentina is shown by the fact that the services of its graduates are eagerly sought, both by business houses in the city and by the managers of the large estates, who are particularly in need of men trained along modern business lines:

## SCOTTISH VIEWS AGAINST SCHOOL BOARDS' ABOLITION

Deputation Explains to Mr. Tennant Objections to Proposed Change in System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A deputation representing the Scottish School Boards Association recently waited upon Mr. Tennant, then Secretary for Scotland, at Dover House, Whitehall, for the purpose of submitting to him their views on certain educational questions, including that of the maintenance of the school board system.

Speaking on this question, the Rev. Dr. Smith said that the proposal which had been made to Mr. Tennant recently by a deputation representing Scottish teachers—namely, that education should be handed over to town and county councils—was one which the Scottish School Boards Association thought should not go unchallenged.

The proposal represented a complete somersault on the part of the teachers in Scotland, for up to a short time ago they were the stanchest supporters of the ad hoc authority.

The reasons which the teachers adduced in support of the change did not seem convincing. In the case of the cities the proposal to abolish the school boards, and hand over education to the municipal authorities was not likely to be entertained. The City Fathers had always abundance of civic matters to handle, and could have no real desire to be charged with the work of education. There were few people who wished to see the schools of a city run like a tramway department by a general manager and a staff of assistant managers for patriotic duty.

The schools were sufficiently numerous and varied to call for the undivided attention of an authority specially elected for the purpose.

In the counties the position was not widely different as regards the schools, but the difficulties in the way of frequent meetings of the councils were much greater. The measure of direct control which a county council could exercise over education would, of necessity, be very slight.

County councils would have to hand over to bodies of managers not popularly elected the control of many educational matters.

Control and management must fall asunder to the detriment of both. The system would suffer alike from over-centralization and devolution.

One of the distinct advantages of school boards in large centers of population was that, in spite of the large number of schools under their charge, they were able to avert the separation of control and management.

The Scottish people would hesitate to expose education to the risks of its interests being divided with other interests in the hands of the local authority.

It was a wiser policy to remove the causes which, in many cases, according to the teachers, had militated against the success of school boards.

A remedy could surely be found within the confines of the school board system.

Mr. Tennant, in reply, said Dr. Smith had raised the important and rather difficult problem of what was the best administrative authority for education in Scotland. He alluded to a gymnastic feat accomplished recently by another body whom he had received on that matter. He had very little to add to what he said on that occasion.

He recognized that it was a matter of opinion. Experience was all on one hand. There was no experience on the other, except in the sister kingdom. He for his part could not get away from the idea—he did not say this would always hold him, but for the moment it did—that if a person was really keen and anxious about a particular subject, and became a candidate for the administration of his subject, that person was much more likely first of all to be in a position to administer upon it, and, secondly, to have the opportunity of doing so.

To that extent he was a little bit inclined to think that the ad hoc authority should be the authority from which they should, in theory, get the greatest amount of zeal and the greatest amount of efficiency.

Other views were held, and it was arguable that the wider experience of other subjects of administration might further stimulate the administrative faculty and the keenness of a person for a particular subject.

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## GREAT INCREASE IN TRADE SHOWN IN "DRY" STATES

Business Men and Officials Tell of the Improved Conditions in Western Cities Following the Abolishment of the Saloon

Business men, government officials, and reliable witnesses unanimously agree that prohibition is an asset to business in dry states and deny the argument that "saloons are needed if the city is to continue to prosper." The Los Angeles Morning Tribune and Evening Express, two daily papers issued by the same publisher, sought expressions of opinion from competent men in dry states relative to the effects of prohibition.

No better summary of the evidence in support of the economic advantages of prohibition could be made than that given by the editor of the Evening Express in the following statement:

"The unanimity of the responses received is indeed extraordinary. Everywhere the evidence obtained proves beyond a shadow of doubt that closing the saloons has had the result of increasing trade in every department of business. Wholesalers testify that as a direct result their sales have greatly improved.

"Retailers, not alone of the necessities, but of the luxuries of life, have been the beneficiaries as a result of the larger trade of which they have been the beneficiaries as a result of the closing of the saloons."

Among the many contributors to the synopsis secured by the two papers was Mayor G. E. Bruce of Charleston, W. Va., whose city derived \$53,000 annually from 53 saloons. He says: "When the city went dry and the 53 saloons closed down, within 10 days these buildings were all occupied by merchants in legitimate lines of trade and the city began to prosper.

"The city has forged ahead and has built in the last two years 40 miles of streets and kept pace with all improvements, kept its streets clean and the city in good sanitary condition. We have reduced the tax levy 24 cents and have ample cash on hand to pay all obligations.

"This comes about by a large reduction in the police department, a large reduction in court expenses and a large reduction in the poor fund. These reductions greatly exceed the \$53,000 we received from the 53 saloons in the city. Real estate is much more valuable and the closing of the saloon has increased the merchandise and food consumption."

"The banishment of the saloon itself has been of the greatest good, for it is really here that lodges the seat of trouble caused by drunkenness," says the president of one of the strongest banks in Arizona. "There can be no possible excuse or reason for a licensed saloon."

From J. W. Dowell of the Mercantile National Bank of Memphis, Tenn., came this information: "While the city and State have lost the revenue from the liquor dealers, we believe it has largely been made up by the saving in court costs and arrests, and we further believe that the workmen are now paying their debts better than when we had the open saloon."

"If it injures a city to have drunkenness almost wiped out, then Savannah has been injured by such laws and their honest enforcement," was the comment of Mayor W. T. Pierpont of Savannah, Ga., on prohibition in Georgia.

"The people of this State would not think for one moment of going back to the saloon," says Gov. Arthur Capper of Kansas.

Mayor Hiram C. Gill of Seattle said of conditions in his city under prohibition: "Experience has shown here that 95 per cent of the liquor evil was in the saloon, and it being gone the rest is of easy solution, and as one who voted 'wet' and who has now seen the effects of the law, I can see no possible chance of this city at least ever voting 'wet' again. I believe that the next election will show this city that at least 80 per cent are 'dry' although it voted 'wet' by 15,000 majority."

Dist. Atty. Walter H. Evans of Portland, Ore., says that "m. official experience constantly brings before me evidence of a better civic and social life growing out of the absence of the saloon and greater thrift and more domestic happiness than existed before."

"I think that in the main the results have been beneficial and do not believe that this State will ever return to the system of allowing the saloon to operate," says Raymond L. Govens, prosecuting attorney of Ada County, Idaho.

Mayor Henry C. Reed of Fort Smith, Ark., quotes statistics from the police records in which he shows 2225 arrests during 12 months without saloons, a decline of 3471 arrests from the number for 12 months with saloons, a decline of 3471 arrests from the police force by half and many of the oldest citizens have told us that law and order never prevailed to the extent it has in the last year."

"I've done first-rate since the very day prohibition went into effect in Colorado," declared Martin F. Garrity, who turned one of the most popular saloons in Denver into a lunch-room in which he uses the same equipment, even to the bar. "I like the change now that I have become used to it."

### Four Other Cities Voting

Of the four cities besides Boston which hold city elections today and decide on their saloon policy during the next year, two are "dry" and two are "wet." Fitchburg and North Adams are the license places and

Quincy and Peabody are no-license. The no-license leaders expect to carry Fitchburg, which went "wet" last year by only 76 votes. Quincy is regarded as certain to continue its "no" policy, and up to noon about 6000 of the 7700 voters had cast their ballots.

The elections today will complete the city elections in Massachusetts for this year. The no-license forces have turned four cities from "wet" to "dry" and have made appreciable gains in general. The license forces have won no new cities.

Peabody voted as a town last year and is not yet actually in the city class, though so considered by the no-license leaders. Its first city officials, elected today, will take office Jan. 1. Peabody voted against the saloon by a majority of 400 last year.

### NOTES IN CAMPAIGN FOR NO-LICENSE

Warren F. Spalding, a worker among former prisoners, says he believes more than half the patrons of the saloons would forget them soon if they were not thrust in their faces. He thinks the Y. M. C. A. with its well-equipped gymnasium, provides an effective substitute for the saloon and in this connection recalls the days before Cambridge went "dry" when the young men, who now frequent the Y. M. C. A., made the saloon their social center.

In every case that came before the Indiana pardon board on the first day of its annual sitting this year, liquor was the direct contributing cause of crime, according to the Indianapolis News. Chairman A. D. Thomas has time and again spoke of the large part which liquor plays in the prison history of Indiana where conditions are similar to those so well known to advocates of prohibition in Massachusetts.

Every workman, and especially every young workman, should bear in mind, before casting his ballot for the continuation of license in Boston, that a great insurance company has repeatedly stated that "no man under the influence of alcohol, even slightly, should be permitted to remain in the works, much less to work." The open saloon beckoning on every corner to the workman or his way to the shop is not conducive to efficiency in industry.

President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot is one of many who believe that prohibition laws can be enforced. He says: "By keeping my mind open, I have had opportunities of learning many things about the drink problem in Cambridge. We have learned that it is possible to exclude the saloon completely from a city of 100,000 inhabitants without creating any alcoholic substitutes therefor. In advance of this local experience I did not believe such a result to be possible."

There were 147 more persons arrested for driving automobiles under the influence of liquor this year than in 1915, according to figures of the Massachusetts Highway Commission.

One of the commissioners says that the intoxicated driver is the greatest menace to the safety of the public highways. No-license in Boston would add to the pleasure of driving on the highways by reducing this evil.

Though practically every great railway system in the country now requires of its employees total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors, and many even go so far as to prohibit their employees from visiting places where liquor is sold, the Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad being particularly stringent with regard to the use of liquor, it is pointed out that both the North and South stations are infested with liquor saloons through which hundreds of railroad employees are obliged to pass in going to and from the stations.

The keeper of the Cook County jail in Illinois says he often wonders if liquor is not responsible for the fact that so many boys sent to reformatory schools go from bad to worse until they land in State Prison. If liquor were responsible for this situation he wished there never would be another drop sold, though he lost his job. He points to Portland, Ore., where the number of prisoners was reduced from 550 to 50 since prohibition was adopted as seemingly conclusive evidence that it is liquor more than anything else which helps to fill the penal institutions of the country.

### HEAVY VOTE ON LIQUOR QUESTION IS BEING POLLED

(Continued from page one)

mont Temple yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Perrin of Brookline presiding, the league unanimously voted in favor of no-license.

Since 1910, the license majority in Boston has dropped from 27,122 to 14,238 in 1915. At the December, 1914, election there was an even lower majority, 10,357, but this was not considered representative of the actual license sentiment at that time because a very light vote was polled generally. The "yes" and "no" totals and license majorities since 1910 follow:

Year	Yes	No	Majority
1910.	54,094	26,972	27,122
1911.	36,682	18,212	18,469
1912.	30,802	16,536	14,269
1913.	30,011	14,761	15,250
1914.	48,344	26,839	21,506
1915.	29,852	19,498	10,357
	16,115	31,877	14,238

Boston city election changed from January to December, bringing the January, 1915, election in December, 1914. The 1915 election was in December.

The registration of voters for the city election is 118,100. Last year about 35,000 voters did not attend the polls and of those who did about 15,000 did not vote on the license question. The registration then was approximately 114,000. Hence there are about 40,000 voters, it has been figured, entitled to vote today who did not register themselves on the saloon policy a year ago.

## BALLOT BOXES SENT ON WAY IN 58 MINUTES

Board of Elections Makes Quick Time in Getting Out Vote Receipts for the 223 Precincts of Boston Wards

Under the supervision of the four members of the Board of Elections of the city of Boston, starting at 4:07 this morning, 223 ballot boxes were carried out of the City Hall Annex, loaded on automobiles or into carriages and started from Court Square in 58 minutes. John M. Minton, chairman; Melanchton W. Burien, secretary; Frank Seiberlich and John B. Martin took charge of parts of this important prelection work. After the ballot boxes were distributed to the various polling places and the voting had begun the election commissioners visited different parts of the city for personal inspection to see that everything had been done legally.

One hundred and fifteen automobiles and carriages were employed in the work this morning. Into these laborers of the department of public works, aided by policemen from Station 2 loaded the 223 ballot boxes. One policeman accompanied each ballot box, so some automobiles carried a chauffeur, two policemen and two ballot boxes. At each precinct an additional policeman was in waiting and each box will be guarded by two men until returned to the City Hall Annex late tonight after the votes have been counted. The ballots and boxes in the City Hall Annex were under guard from noon yesterday till 5 this morning by a sergeant and five policemen of Station 2.

The election commissioners dispatched to the 223 polling places 167,120 ballots this morning; 147,120 being for men voters and 20,000 for women voters. The first ballot boxes left the City Hall Annex for Ward 23, precincts 8 and 9 at 4:07 this morning under supervision of Secretary M. W. Burien.

The last boxes left the hall at 5:05 for Ward 7, Precincts 1 and 2. Commissioner Seiberlich was in charge of this division.

The automobiles and vehicles employed to carry away the ballot boxes were lined up two abreast on three sides of the City Hall Annex in Court Square about 3:30 this morning. Those on the west side of the annex were loaded with ballot boxes for Wards 1 to 10, inclusive, those on the east side for Wards 11 to 20 inclusive and those in front of the annex on the north side for Wards 21 to 26.

There was no confusion. The 223

policemen and the scores of laborers from the Public Works Department who did the manual work in carrying the boxes from their temporary storage room on the first floor of the annex to the carriages and automobiles have been employed many times before in the same undertaking and so everything moved off like clockwork.

The election commissioners have divided the work that each department of the undertaking is in charge of a man who knew just what was going forward and exactly how to expedite the work.

At 6 o'clock last night the ballots, ballot boxes and election accessories for the Hyde Park polling places, Ward 20, were loaded on a big Park and Recreation Department truck and whirled away to that distant part of the city. There the ballot boxes were kept in the police station over night, under guard, and this morning they were distributed in the police patrol wagons to the precincts.

Tonight after the votes have been counted the process will be reversed and the carriages and automobiles will visit the precincts in which they are assigned about 5 o'clock and when the counting is done haul the boxes back to the City Hall Annex under guard of the policeman who went with the box and also the policeman assigned from the district in which the voting took place. The boxes will be received by the election commissioners, receipted for, piled up in the storage room and placed under guard till the official count shall have been completed.

### CHARITIES SAY THIRD OF CASES DUE TO LIQUOR

Boston Association Official Declares Family Would Be Infinitely Better Off Without It

That liquor is a causative factor in 30 per cent or more of the distress and moral deterioration with which the Associated Charities of Boston has to deal was given as the reason for the recent endorsement by that organization of the no-license policy for Boston, and further details regarding this estimate are now furnished by Fred H. Johnson, secretary of the society, who said in an interview with a representative of "The Christian Science Monitor": "Some charitable organizations would place the estimate as low as 10 or 15 per cent, some would go as high as 60 per cent. In giving 30 per cent as our figure we take the middle ground between the extremists and conservatives, and that our estimate is a fair one is proved, I think, by a recent study which we have made in one district. Here careful figuring shows that liquor was a causative factor in 26 per cent of the cases; but in other districts we know from experience that the per cent is much

higher, so that to take 30 per cent as the average is in no sense an exaggeration.

"During the unemployment period of 1914 and 1915 we found that it was the drinking man who lost his job first. He was hit first, and he was hit the hardest. And in general in getting positions for unemployed men we have found that it is pretty difficult if the man is intemperate. Employers exercise much greater care about this than they did formerly, so that in seeking a job the man who drinks is decidedly at a disadvantage.

"Again we find that men against whom we have to bring the charge of non-support, and have to refer to the courts, are more often than not the victims of drink. Generally speaking, it is intemperance that is the trouble. We are continually finding in our experience with families who have gone to the wall that alcohol lies at the bottom of it. When we ask the question in any particular case, 'What's the matter?' the answer is very likely to be 'liquor.'

"The main problem is the intemperate man. The proportion of intemperate women is very much less. To put it very conservatively, I should say that for every woman who causes family trouble on account of alcohol there are at least five men. Our experience has made our organization practically a unit in feeling that no-license, even with the possibilities of no strict enforcement, would be an improvement on no-license at all. We know that without liquor the family would be infinitely better off."

### LEADER OF CIVIC LEAGUE PROTESTS LICENSE CLAIMS

Edward T. Hartman Says Something Is Wrong if No-License Cannot Be Enforced

The advertised claim of the liquor interests that a "no-license" vote in Boston would not be enforced is a charge that official Boston is "either corrupt, corruptible or criminally negligent," says Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League. "If the people of Boston vote 'No' and if that means unlimited license without revenue, as the saloon advocates say, whose fault is it?" he asks.

A vote abolishing saloons presumably means that the majority of the people of Boston are for no-license, he continued, and if under this decision unlimited licenses can exist, "might we not infer that the solution may lie not in a 'yes' vote but in a new election, or, more practically speaking, in a recall?"

So long as some people of Boston are willing to advocate saloons in those portions of the city where the poorer classes live and "effectively

see to it that these licensed saloons are not placed alongside their own homes" then this claim of the saloons may have some ground.

Mr. Hartman further says, "This statement quoted from the advertisement may be true; if it is true, nothing worse has ever been said about the city of Boston. If it is true, it is time for the people of Boston to arouse themselves to the situation and make up their minds why a majority vote of the people means nothing. Many excellent people are arguing that license is better than no-license as long as a no-license law is not thoroughly enforced. There is room for argument on this question, but that is another matter."

The real question is, why does a vote of the people mean nothing? Official Boston either obeys the mandates of the people or the mandates of some other influence. The fundamental question is as to whether the people of Boston are to rule the city or allow the city to be ruled by some one else."

Mr. Hartman scored the use of clubrooms for the purpose of storing liquor, and declared that he had yet to see one of these clubs that was not in reality a saloon. He expressed himself as opposed to storing of intoxicants in clubs rather than in the home.

He took the ground that if a man must keep liquor, he should be forced to keep it at home, where if it debauches anyone, it would be his own son, and not the son of his neighbor or friend.

### BOSTON COUNCIL CANDIDATES OF G. G. A. CONFIDENT

David T. Montague, Francis J. W. Ford, Patrick F. O'Keefe and Alfred E. Wellington, candidates for the Boston City Council having the support of the Good Government Association, are well satisfied with the situation today. The vote is coming out

in a manner which is counted favorable to the general interests which they represent. Daniel J. McDonald, James A. Watson and John J. Cassidy, candidates for three-year terms in the council and accredited with the favor of Mayor Curley have not stated that as a fact themselves, for they remember one year ago when every man supported for place on the city ballot by the Mayor went down to defeat. The other six candidates, Messrs. Kearns, Hannan, Farley, Twohig and Dwyer, are not seriously taken to be in the running as the voting is in progress.

There are 118,109 registered voters who are eligible to go to the polls today. There are 10,158 women registered. Last year there were 114,122 men registered for the city election and 9120 women.

The Good Government candidates for the council renewed their charges last night that Messrs. McDonald, Watson and Cassidy were out and out candidates in the interest of Mayor James M. Curley.

The Mayor and his friends continued to work quietly up until today. There is less secrecy in their methods today and the word has gone around to cut the good government candidates for the City Council one and all. This can have no effect upon the candidacy of Alfred E. Wellington of East Boston, however, as Mr. Wellington is a candidate unopposed for the one-year term in the council.

Mr. Ford, in a final tour of the city last night, declared he was certain of victory for the good government candidates.

Four Other Cities Voting

# OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

brudja. A hostile hydroplane was shot down.

The Teutonic army advancing northward in Northern Dobruja has crossed the line between Babadagh and Pecina, says the War Office announcement last night. The statement also says:

In Wallachia there have been minor engagements resulting favorably for us.

Front of Prince Leopold—Northwest of Lutsk, an effort was made by the Russians to recapture positions taken by us on Dec. 16 near Bol Porsk (Maly Porsk). Their attacks, which they repeated at night, were repulsed.

Also renewed advances by our opponents near Augustewka, south of Zboroff failed under our defensive fire.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The official report from British headquarters in France last night reads:

We successfully entered our opponents' trenches last night south of Armentieres; a number of our opponents were killed and several prisoners taken.

Beyond artillery activity in the neighborhood of Morval in the Acre Valley and Loos there is nothing further to report.

A statement concerning operations in Mesopotamia says: During Saturday and Sunday General Maude extended his hold over the Hal River and consolidated the line Magasis-Kull-Haji-Fahan, while the Turkish positions were bombarded with good results. Cavalry reconnaissances during the day disclosed that the Turks are constructing a new pontoon bridge west of the Shurutan bend of the Tigris, some six to eight miles west of Kut-el-Amara. Several large parties of Arabs have been driven off by shell fire.

The total casualties to date are inconsiderable, a large proportion of the wounds being slight.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—An official communiqué reports a fruitless German raid north of Chilly, south of the Somme, and a bombardment of the new French positions on the Meuse.

The bulletin issued by the War Office last night reads:

South of the Somme there was pronounced activity of the two artilleries in the sector of la Maisonneuve. At 4 o'clock this morning an enemy detachment, which attempted to carry out a surprise attack against our trenches south of Fresnes, was repulsed by grenades.

On the right bank of the Meuse our troops in a lively engagement drove our opponents from the Chambrettes farm, which we occupy anew in its entirety. We took two machine guns.

Intermittent cannonading occurred on the rest of the front. An enemy aviator dropped five bombs on Vieux Thann; no damage was done.

French forces have taken 11,387 German prisoners on the Verdun front since Dec. 15, according to official announcement yesterday afternoon.

A violent German counterattack on the Meuse resulted in German forces securing a footing at the Chambrettes farm, the statement also said.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—An official communiqué reports the repulse of two German companies one mile east of Hollo, south of La Monchw in the wooded Carpathians.

On the Rumanian front, two enemy squadrons with a horse artillery battery were dispersed at Batogu, west of Biziru, two canons being abandoned.

An earlier official statement issued by the War Office says:

On the Rumanian front, in the region west and southwest of Rinnik-Sarat, our scouts made reconnaissances.

In the region of the Filipechi railway station and in the region of Dihbogu the offensive of our opponents was arrested by our fire.

## NEW EDUCATION DEPUTY IS CHOSEN

Frank W. Wright, superintendent of schools at Uniontown, Pa., was chosen deputy commissioner of education for Massachusetts yesterday, according to an announcement of the State Board of Education today. Mr. Wright will succeed William Orr, who resigned as deputy commissioner on Sept. 1. The position carries a salary of \$4500.

Mr. Wright specialized in education at Harvard where he graduated in 1914. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. His practical experience includes two years as a teacher in the rural schools of Ohio, six years as supervising principal of the borough schools of Pennsylvania, principal of a high school of 700 pupils for four years, and two years as superintendent of schools at Uniontown. In addition, he has taught in the night schools of the Boston Y. M. C. A. and acted as a member of the board of examiners of a State normal school in Pennsylvania.

## MAYOR FAVORS POLICE PLAN

Mayor Curley wrote to Police Commissioner O'Meara yesterday saying that he will approve the change of a day off in eight for policemen and the increase of 50 cents in the wages of reserve men if the commissioner will make the recommendations. According to the corporation counsel no additional legislation is necessary to make these adjustments, the Mayor said.

## BRITAIN MAKES KNOWN ANSWER TO PEACE OFFER

(Continued from page one)

answer to Germany's offer consequently is that each of the Allies have arrived independently at identically the same conclusion, and on behalf of the Government I can give a clear and definite support to all their statements. They insist that the only end of the war can be a guarantee against Prussian militarism again disturbing the peace of Europe.

In a formal note a reply in such terms to the German peace proposals will, in a few days, be completed, and given to the American Embassy, for transmission to Berlin. The German Chancellor's speech has given small hope for any honorable or lasting settlement. The phrases contained in it on the subject of self-defense have no object but to delude the German nation, for the United Kingdom has never wished to check German development. The Rumanian blunder was unfortunate, but at its very worst it could only serve to prolong the war.

In the face of what has occurred we have immediately done our best to make certain that such disasters shall not again occur, and that is the reason why we have taken such strong action in the case of Greece. In the case of Greece the Government has decided to recognize the agents of the ex-Prime Minister, Monsieur Venizelos, and consequently his Government will be recognized by the Allies. Therefore in future the Government will deal with him rather than with King Constantine. It is a cruel folly if swash buckling through the streets of Europe is not to be dealt with as against the law of nations; and we will wait until the terms and pledges are better than those which Germany has already so lightly broken. We prefer to face an unbroken army rather than broken faith.

## Attitude of Italy

### Baron Sonnino Says German Proposal Not Sincere

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—In the Chamber, yesterday, Baron Sonnino said the Government knows nothing regarding specific conditions of the German peace proposal and regards as an enemy maneuver the rumors secretly spread about them.

"We all desire a lasting peace," he said, "but we consider as such an ordered settlement of which the duration does not depend upon the strength of chains binding one people to another but on a just equilibrium between states and respect for the principle of nationality, the rights of nations and the reasons of humanity and civilization. While intensifying our efforts to beat the enemy we do not aim at an international settlement by servitude and predominance, implying annihilation of peoples and nations."

Many things indicated that this was not a serious proposal, made on a solid basis for negotiations satisfying the general demands of justice and civilization. The boasting and insincerity characterizing the German note inspired no confidence in the Central Empires' proposals. The Allied Government must avoid the creation by a false mifrage of vain negotiations, of enormous deception followed by cruel disappointment for their populations.

The Prime Minister urged on the Chamber the necessity of not adopting any resolution implying the possibility of any attitude by Italy different from her allies, through her reception of Germany's insidious move.

Following Baron Sonnino's statement last week announcing the reception of the note, the chamber adopted an order of the day, amounting to a vote of complete confidence in the Government, by 352 votes to 41.

## Socialist Leader's Views

### Opposes Annexation or Forfeiture of Territory by Germany

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—Speaking at Cologne, Herr Scheidemann, Socialist leader, said he opposed the restoration of Poland, Lithuania and other oppressed territories to Russia and also annexation by Germany, which would only mean another war, just as, on the other hand, the forfeiture of any German provinces would do.

If the present proposal were rejected the last German would fight to the end to win, for peace at any price would be dangerous since the realization of enemy war aims meant the ruin of German trade, industry and working classes.

Herr Stresemann, an influential National Liberal, also spoke at Cologne, describing the German economic and military position as unassailable, condemning the Socialists' disapproval of war indemnity and annexation and recommending the ruthless exertion of all forces, especially submarines, if the peace offer is rejected. The *Koelische Zeitung* and other papers reecho these sentiments.

## Why Offer Is Indefinite

### German Diplomat Threw Light on Peace Proposals

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Admiralty issues a Berlin wireless message giving a distinguished German diplomat's explanation why the Central Powers have not made definite peace proposals.

The German note, he says, con-

tains very definite indications of the tenor of conditions the Central Powers would propose at the conference, but to have outlined them further would have meant a handicap in the event of the negotiation offer being refused.

## Britain Receives Note

### Lord Robert Cecil Substitutes for Mr. Balfour

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—At the Foreign Office yesterday, the American Ambassador handed the German peace note to Lord Robert Cecil, who is acting as Foreign Secretary, during Mr. Balfour's absence.

## Refusal Favored

### Council of Empire Follows Example of Russian Duma

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The Council of Empire, following the Duma's example, has adopted an order of the day declaring itself unanimously in favor of a categorical refusal by the Allied Governments to enter under present conditions into any peace negotiations whatever.

## Document Reaches France

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French Foreign Ministry announces that the German note, received through the United States Embassy, is the same as that read by the German Chancellor to the Reichstag and merely contains the general proposal, without indicating concrete conditions. The note was presented without comment.

## OLD SONGS SUNG AT PLYMOUTH'S CELEBRATION

### Observance of Pilgrims' Landing —Old Colony Club to Have Banquet on Forefathers Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—Fifteen hundred people gathered in Company D Armory in Plymouth Sunday afternoon, when a community service was held in observance of the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620. The celebration was under the auspices of Company D, Fifth Regiment, M. N. G., with the cooperation of the Plymouth Choral Society and Plymouth Band, and was in charge of the holiday observance committee of the Plymouth Commercial Club. The Hon. Arthur Lord, president of the Pilgrim Society, and a member of the Tercentenary Commission, presided. The opening number on the program was a selection by the band followed by the singing of old hymns. The first, sung to the tune of "Old Hundred," was written for the "Second Centennial Anniversary of the Landing of the New England Fathers at Plymouth" by the Rev. Joshua Dodge of Haverhill.

Next came the hymn "The Breaking Waves Dashed High," by Mrs. Hemans; "O God, Beneath Thy Guiding Hand," by the Rev. Leonard Bacon, pastor of the First Congregational Church in New Haven; "The Rock of Liberty," by James T. Clark, and one written by the Rev. John Pierpont for the dedication of the Fourth Meeting House in Plymouth Dec. 14, 1831. The Rev. Howard Bridgman, D. D., of Boston, spoke on "The Pilgrim Spirit and the New Era." The exercises closed with the singing of "America" by the entire assembly.

The one hundred and forty-seventh annual Forefathers Day banquet and celebration of the Old Colony Club will take place Wednesday evening in the clubhouse. The organization dates back to Dec. 22, 1769, on which day the club observed Forefathers Day by a dinner and appropriate exercises held at the inn of Thomas Southworth Howland, which stood in those days near the head of North Street. The speaker this year will be the Hon. Arthur Lord.

## HARVARD SENIORS HOLDING ELECTION

Harvard seniors are voting for their

last class officers today. Members of the class, photograph and class day committees will be chosen, and the offices of class secretary and ivy orator will be filled. The vote for the ivy orator was made necessary today by the tie vote last week for James Warren Peen of Andover, Mass., and Hunt Wentworth of Chicago.

Yesterday 10 men, who were nominated for offices by petition, withdrew their names from the ballot so that the nominees at today's election are mainly those who were named by the regular class nominating committee.

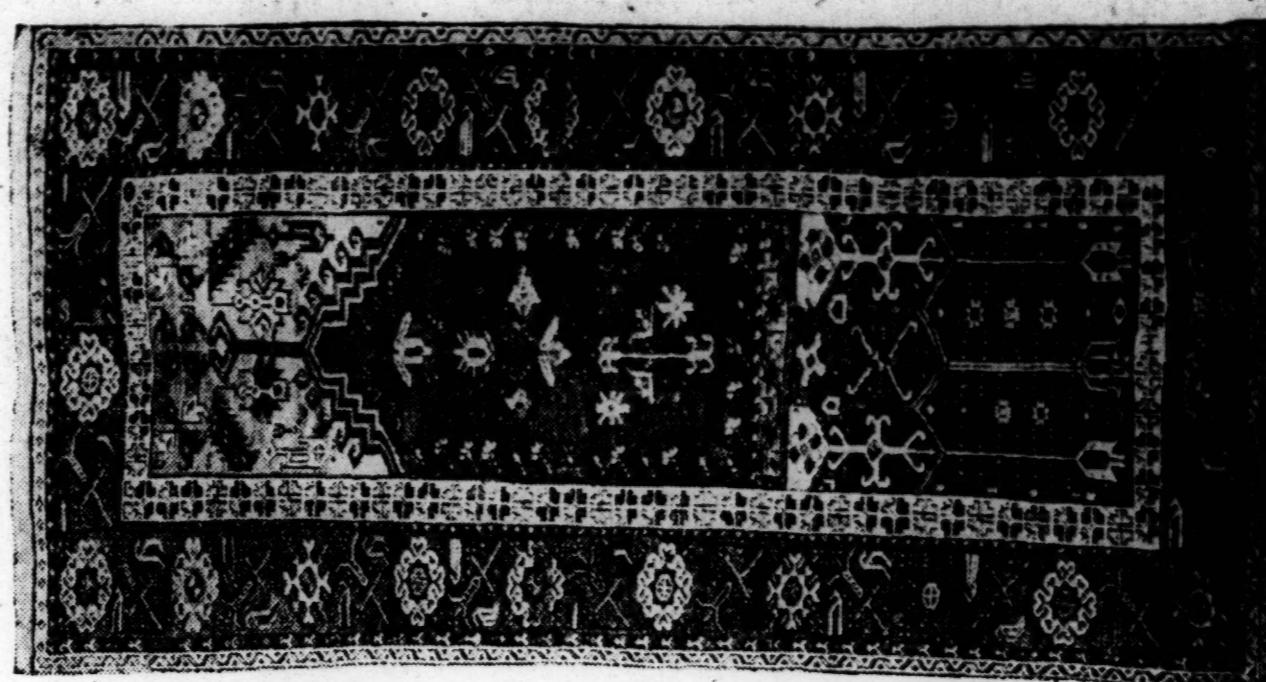
Candidates for class secretary are Percival Spurr Howe Jr. of West Newton, Roger DeFriez Hunneman of Brookline, and Edward Allen Whitney of Augusta, Me. There are six candidates for the two positions on the class committee, 10 candidates for the three positions on the photograph committee and 13 candidates for the seven positions on the class day committee.

## FIRE CHIEF RETIRES

John W. Godbold, district chief of the fire department in East Boston, was retired from active service at his own request on a pension of \$1500. He entered the department as a private in 1881 and was made district chief in 1908.

## SIMMONS COLLEGE

Simmons College Y. W. C. A. will present a "Nativity" play this afternoon. The Glee Club will provide the music and the entire student body has been invited.



## Rare Antique Oriental Rugs A WONDERFUL EXHIBITION

What finer Christmas gifts? What could be more symbolic than these wondrous old rugs from the hoards of treasures in the far East?

Fortunately indeed, this large collection, purchased in London under the stress of war, comes to you just in time for Christmas.

Who can tell when another such opportunity will be presented?

Antique Kooba, 9.9x4.1	\$165
Antique Kabistan, 7.1x3.1	\$90
Antique Mir Serebend, 13.0x6.0	\$475
Antique Bergamo, 6.10x5.5	\$400
Antique Ghordes, 5.3x3.9	\$250
Antique Ladick (illustrated), 7.10x3.11	\$400
17th Century Koula, 6.8x4.1	\$350
Antique Moujour, 5.7x3.9	\$125
Antique Malas, 4.3x3.3	\$125
Antique Khorassan, 5.10x3.10	\$350
Antique Kirmanshah, 6.3x4.6	\$225

Exhibited in the Assembly Room, 2d Floor

## Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, Near Boylston Street, Boston

## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION IN PAPER INQUIRY

### Effort Made to Influence Larger Publishers to Relinquish Stock in Aid of Small Users

WASHINGTON, D. C.—

Before the Federal Trade Commission yesterday, considering the shortage in news print paper, publishers of the larger papers were asked if they will relinquish some of the paper they have contracts for during 1917; small publishers were asked if the extent of their 1917 needs, manufacturers were directed to inform the commission concerning 1917 contracts and their next year's production, and jobbers were requested to furnish general information regarding the amount of news print paper they will handle.

The conference discussed a plan proposed by manufacturers under which large publishers would give up 5 per cent of their 1917 contract supplies to fill the needs of small publishers. There was a growing objection on the part of the large publishers to this proposal. The contention was advanced that no actual shortage exists and that manufacturers are to blame if there is a shortage next year.

Plans of the publishers for financing paper mills to help take care of newspaper needs, it was said, are taking rapid shape. Some publishers believe this is the only way to help the situation. They say manufacturers cannot be forced to increase their news print production and that the publishers of their own needs or go out of business.

The committees of publishers, manufacturers and jobbers will be called into conference again probably next week, to discuss the situation. It is expected the replies to the inquiries will have been received by then and details of the plan of distribution proposed will have been worked out to some extent.

A statement issued by the commission at the conclusion of the conferences after referring to telegrams sent out by the publishers' committees. Such publishers are requested by the commission to send full information concerning their present situation as to supply, and their minimum requirements for next year, direct to the office of the commission in Washington.

The commission finds, however, that many publishers and particularly the smaller publishers of the country, are not affiliated with associations and therefore will not be directly reached through the telegrams sent out by the publishers' committees. Such publishers are requested by the commission to send full information concerning their present situation as to supply, and their minimum requirements for next year, direct to the office of the commission in Washington

# THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## REPERTORY HAS PROVED SUCCESS IN MELBOURNE

Movement in Australian City to Stage Artistic Drama and Encourage Native Playwriting Has Strong Organized Theater

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic., Australia—Founded over five years ago, the Melbourne Repertory Theater may now fairly be regarded as a settled institution, and citizens interested in the literary drama are able to look forward to the periodic production of plays of a type unknown to patrons of the commercial theater in Australia.

The founder of the theater was Mr. Gregan McMahon, who is its present manager and has been its guide throughout. It was Mr. McMahon—one of the best known character actors on the professional stage in Australasia—who convened a meeting of those interested in the literary drama in Melbourne and was able to lay before the gathering a practical scheme.

Mr. McMahon severed his connection with the regular stage and opened a school of dramatic art. Applications poured in from stage-struck amateurs desirous of entering the school, so that the director had a wide choice in selecting a limited number of pupils. After a couple of months' training he was able to stage St. John Hankin's delightful comedy, "The Two Mr. Wetherbys," and an act of Sheridan's "The Critic." Productions of plays by Mr. Bernard Shaw and Ibsen followed, with the result that public men began to take an interest in the theater.

For the first time in years Melbourne playgoers were in a position to obtain something better than tinkling musical comedy or noisy melodrama. The necessity for fostering the movement with a view to insuring its permanency became obvious. A public meeting was held, three trustees appointed and, so that Mr. McMahon might push on with his scheme free from financial embarrassment, 400 citizens interested in the literary drama guaranteed him an annual sum of \$200.

Thus fortified, Mr. McMahon launched out on a more ambitious scale. Larger halls were engaged and two new plays were staged quarterly, several performances of each being given. So successful was the repertory company's performance of Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman" that applications were received inviting the company to visit other Australian states, and a tour of Tasmania was successfully carried out.

Under Mr. McMahon's tutelage the talents of the amateur actors and actresses were developed to the full and the managers of the big professional companies saw in the repertory theater a favorable field from which to recruit performers for the professional stage. Half a dozen amateurs, as a result of their repertory training, have become professional actors and actresses.

The plays produced by the Repertory Theater cover a wide range, from "The Trojan Women" of Euripides to Mr. Arnold Bennett's "The Great Adventure" and Mr. H. A. Vachell's "Quinneys." The two last named are not, strictly speaking, "repertory" plays, both having met with success on the commercial stage in Great Britain. The quality of theatrical fare offered in Australia is very much lower than that provided for London audiences by the best of the West End managements. Here, as a rule, we must be content with "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," "Within the Law" and "The Man Who Stayed at Home," so that plays by popular authors of the quality of Mr. Bennett, Mr. Vachell and Sir Arthur Pinner are welcome.

But it is the play of ideas, the play of artistic merit in which this theater has specialized. Ibsen has been drawn on for "Rosmersholm," "John Gabriel Borkman," "An Enemy of the People" and "Hedda Gabler." Other notable productions have been Gerhart Hauptmann's "Lonely Lives," Galsworthy's "Strife," "Joy" and "The Pigeon"; Miss Elizabeth Baker's "Chains"; Granville Barker's "The Voysey Inheritance"; George Calderon's "The Fountain"; and plays by Maurice Maeterlinck, Sudermann, Tchekhov and others.

The dramatist with whom the repertory players have been most uniformly successful is Mr. Bernard Shaw. "Man and Superman," "Major Barbara," "The Philanderer," "Fanny's First Play," "Candida," "How He Lied to Her Husband" and "The Doctor's Dilemma" have been staged—several of them have been more than once revived—and have assisted a number of people toward an understanding of Mr. Shaw.

Mr. McMahon himself appears in most of the productions and from time to time professional performers are engaged to interpret parts of unusual difficulty.

Generally speaking, the acting of the repertory players is sincere and convincing; this being due chiefly to the careful casting of the plays and the wide range of types represented by Mr. McMahon's pupils. With 50 or 60 persons to select from, the director is often able to choose from among his pupils one who, facially and temperamentally, strikingly resembles one of the characters in a play he is about to present. The result is that although better acting can, of course, be seen on the professional stage, more convincing performances are rarely met with.

The theater has not confined itself

to the work of European writers, one of its avowed functions being the encouragement of the indigenous dramatist. Mr. Louis Esson, Mr. Alfred Buchanan, Mr. Edward Dyson, Miss May Wilkinson, Mr. William Moore, Mr. Blamire Young, Mr. E. H. Olliphant and Mr. Arthur H. Adams, are local writers whose work has been staged.

Mr. Adams' play, "Mrs. Pretty and the Premier," which was presented by the Repertory Theater, has since been produced on the professional stage in London by Mr. Arthur Bourchier. So far the local writers have failed to produce anything very distinctively Australian, with the exception, possibly, of Mr. Esson's "Dead Timber," a one-act play which deals strikingly with a phase of life in the Australian bush. Mr. McMahon receives many manuscripts of Australian plays and he cherishes the hope that from the large amount of dross offered he may yet extract a few grains of the pure metal.

In the last two years the generosity of Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson, wife of the Governor-General of Australia, and of Miss Melba, has enabled the Repertory Theater still further to extend its scope.

Lady Munro-Ferguson organized an exhibition of art and antiques, which was held at Government House, and augmented the funds of the movement, so that Mr. McMahon was able to acquire an interest in a new theater, the Playhouse, which was then being built in Melbourne. Up till this time the repertory performances had been given in various halls or else at one, another of the regular theaters in the afternoon. Now the repertory company has the right to hold performances at the Playhouse for 12 weeks in each year and a portion of the theater has also been obtained for use as a Repertory Club. This club possesses a dramatic library, and monthly meetings are held at which famous plays are read and discussed.

By singing in opera on behalf of the repertory movement, Mme. Melba enabled the theater to acquire scenery and furniture of which it was in need. Others interested in the movement have helped it in various ways.

From its humble beginnings five years ago, the Repertory Theater has grown, until it is now a recognized and prominent feature of Melbourne's artistic life, with a regular playhouse, a club with a membership of over a thousand, a play-reading bureau and its own monthly magazine, the Repertorian.

## NEW MAGAZINE ON ART OF THE THEATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The Arts and Crafts Society will shortly publish the first number of the Little Theater Magazine, a quarterly publication having on its staff many well-known authors and entirely an artist's magazine devoid of the objectionable features of certain other publications on art. Sheldon Cheney, the author and dramatic critic, is editor of the new magazine. On its staff of contributing editors will be Winthrop Ames, Percy Mackaye, Maurice Browne, Walter Prichard Eaton, Clayton Hamilton, Frank Cheney Hersey, Sam Hume, Charles Rann Kennedy, Hiriam Kelley, Moderwell, Ruth St. Denis and Thomas Wood Stevens.

The new magazine will differ from others devoted to the little theater. There will be four departments, "Progress of the Theater Arts," "At the Little Theaters," "Book Reviews" and "With the Theater Artists." There will be no disguised advertising and no pictures of popular actors and actresses. In the words of a member of the Arts and Crafts Society the new publication "will be filled with live stories about live subjects by authors who know them." Each number of the magazine will contain five or six articles on new stagecraft, costuming, playwriting, acting, dance-drama, music and architecture.

## MOTION PICTURES

Miss Mary Pickford's second release, "The Pride of the Clan," comes Jan. 8. Her third independent picture will be a screen version of "The Poor Little Rich Girl," which was seen on the stage several years ago. "Great Expectations," from Dickens' story, is being filmed by Vitagraph with Jack Pickford and Miss Louise Huff. Miss Theda Bara's next picture will be a film version of Victor Hugo's "Hunchback of Notre Dame." Pathé announces William Courtenay and Miss Alice Dovey in "The Romantic Journey." Bluebird has issued a screen version of Dickens' "Christmas Carol" entitled "The Right to be Happy."

## NEW BELASCO PRODUCTION

Francis Wilson is to return to the stage under the management of David Belasco in a comedy called "The Laughter of Fools." It is also reported that Cyril Maude, instead of reviving "Grumpy," will make some arrangement with Mr. Belasco to appear in a piece the latter has long had in readiness, and which is considered just suited to the needs of the English comedian.

## AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Peg o' My Heart," Colonial—Otto Skinner, 8:15; Copley—Four playlets, 8:10. Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45. Madison Square—"Ernest," 8:15; Park Square—"The Great Lover," 8:15; Plymouth—"Somebody's Luggage," 8:20. Shubert—"You're in Love," 8:20. Tremont—"Betty," musical comedy, 8:15. Mattoon—"The Cinderella Man," 8:15. Tremont and Saturday Night, Colonial, Majestic, Shubert, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10.

The theater has not confined itself



Photograph by White, N. Y.

Otis Skinner as he appears in "Mister Antonio"

## AUDIENCE FINISHES PRODUCTION, SAYS OTIS SKINNER

Actor Explains How Stage Artist Molds His Impersonation to Responses From the Playgoers

Why a play is not really completed, however skillful the playwright and however experienced the stage manager and actor, until it receives its first performance, was explained by Otis Skinner in the course of a talk with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, centering around Booth Tarkington's "Mister Antonio," in which Mr. Skinner is now appearing at the Colonial Theater, Boston.

Acting, then, is a collaboration between actor and audience, requiring the adjustment of the player to the spectators. The audience will not respond, however, if the actor does not believe in what he is doing. Let an actor say "This is a bad part, but I will act it," and he will not move an audience. No part is quite so bad that an actor with respect for his art cannot get some sort of a response with it if he gives of himself without reserve. At least he can score the flavor of his own individuality.

"Of course, the actor must take care not to let the audience tell him to do the wrong things, bear too heavily on sententious speeches, for instance," Mr. Skinner said in conclusion. "In nearly every audience there is sure to be a group that will applaud a bit of trite philosophy. The actor needs to slip over such spots in a day when the majority of playgoers prefer not to applaud virtuous speeches. The modern audience likes the spectacle of good triumphing, of unselfishness, benevolence and renunciation, but doesn't care to have all this made too pointed in the acting. When a stage effect becomes obvious its real value is that it gives to the audience to collaborate is lost. And when the audience doesn't act, your play is being acted only in part."

In touching on other topics during the talk Mr. Skinner said he was interested in motion picture plays just as he is interested in anything that entertains a crowd. For sheer effect he thinks "The Birth of a Nation" has not been surpassed as entertainment in this field. There have been great advances in camera work, to be sure, but no distinguishable bettering of the essential achievement of this film—it's ability to interest an average audience.

Mr. Skinner attributes much of the poor acting in photo plays to the absence of an audience when the scenes are made. Of course fragments are sometimes filmed in public places, but no reaction is to be gained by the players from the staring lookers-on. Unless watched over by a director of the most sensitive and discriminating sort the average screen actor falls into all sorts of excess. Such directors are few. Of course there are occasional players who have the taste and vividness of imagination to triumph often over the absence of response to their acting, but most photo-players' work remains poor because it lacks instruction from the actor's best teacher, the theater audience.

SINGE PLAY IN ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—"The Playboy of the Western World," by J. M. Synge, Irish playwright, was presented by the Little Playhouse Company at the Artists' Guild Theater on three successive nights last week. R. L'Estrange Millman was cast as Christy Mahon; Miss Jessica Brooks as Peggeen, and Miss Elmore Scott as Widow Quinn.

At a recent performance, Dr. A. Ross Hill, president of the University of Missouri, appeared in "The Union Station," a comedy given under the auspices of the St. Louis Railway Club. Mayor Kiel also took part in the play. After the sketch, in which the Playhouse company also took part, the curtain bill, "A Full House," was presented.

The theater has not confined itself

## MME. BERNHARDT ACTS A ROLE IN ENGLISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"Le Faux Modèle," a play in one act, by a French author at the front. Played with other pieces at the Empire Theater, New York City, by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and company, during the week commencing Dec. 11, 1916. The cast:

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt	... Mme. Sarah Bernhardt
Seymour	... M. Frank Connor
Raymond	... M. Deneubourg
Le Baron	... M. Favieres
Un Domestique	... M. Caubet
La Baronne	... Mme. Belle Daube
Maud	... Miss Margaret Mower

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The great French actress continues to delight crowded audiences in New York by her talent and gallantry. Though she is not the Bernhardt of her "Tosca," "Phèdre" and "Magda" days, her art remains a beautiful and wonderful thing. She is the personification of France, of its indomitable courage, of its splendid patriotism, though she may be declaiming the platitudes of the pseudo-classical "Hécube," or voicing the delirium of a wounded soldier who believes that he has failed to retrieve the regimental colors, or finally uttering a jargon intended for English in her character of an artist's model.

In "Le Faux Modèle" the actress sits on a dais, enthroned as a muse, royally robed, chaplet on head, lyre in hand, and looking marvelously youthful. From this point of vantage she utters a lot of nonsense, which from other lips would sound banal, but which from her own might almost be taken for exquisite wit. It is what Gilbert calls in "Patience" precious nonsense. The accent is the quaintest imaginable. The climax is reached when she recites Shelley's "Love's Philosophy." This she converts into what sounds as nearly as possible like "Zee fontane meenle wiz zee revar," and so on up to the last line, "Eef zou keets not me." No one enjoyed the performance possibly more than the great actress herself.

The playlet itself is merely the incident of an artist painting the portrait of his wife and being visited while doing so by a rich patron and his wife. The patron wishes to buy the work, and his wife wants the artist to paint her own portrait. She resents the seeming forwardness of his model. Some of the conversations are a trifle indiscreet, but as the worst as well as the best things fall to Mme. Bernhardt all is forgiven by the audience. The memorable episode of the piece is her recitation of Victor Hugo's "Song of Eviradus." This she does at almost torrential speed, as befits the lines, giving the rush and lilt of the verse stirring expression.

## "L'AVENTURIERE" IS REVIVED IN FRENCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"L'Aventurière," originally four acts in verse by Emile Augier, produced at the Garrick Theater, New York City, by Le Théâtre Français des Etats-Unis, evening of Dec. 11, 1916. The cast:

Monte-Prade	... Claude Benedict
Fabrice	... Henry Valbel
Anibal	... Robert Tournier
Dario	... Marc Lomom
Horace	... Bertrand Routhier
Un domestique	... Henri Bernay
Dame Clorinde	... Gilda Darthy
Deux Clorinde	... Paulette Noizeux

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is difficult to realize that in his time Emile Augier was regarded as the first of the realists. "L'Aventurière," which was staged in 1848, 18 years after Victor Hugo's "Ernani," although it deals with the sanctity of the family life from the French viewpoint, is written in rhymed verse, and its scope is laid in Padua in the Sixteenth Century. The story is interesting and the character of Clorinde, the adventuress, is as well drawn as the exigencies of rhymed couplets and the declamatory methods of the dramatic period to which the play belongs admit. But the general effect is stilted and artificial, as much so almost as the plays of Racine and Corneille, and the production at the Garrick Theater is thus merely an interesting revival.

There is nothing but praise due M. Lucien Bonheur's latest production. The principal part is admirably played by a French actress with the "grand manner" and the fine diction which is still associated with the Comédie Française. Mme. Gilda Darthy speaks her couplets with a richly melodious voice and with distinctness as well as distinction. No point is lost, while her acting and carriage are instinct with grace and dignity. Her engagement is one of great value, giving as it does young stage aspirants the opportunity of judging the importance of proper vocal inflection and intonation and of diction generally, a point on which Mme. Guilbert has very properly laid stress.

Mme. Darthy is excellently supported by a group of clever French actors who seem very much at home in the perfidious periods and resonant rhymes of their parts, and who wear their rich and gay apparel with ease and grace. M. Claude Benedict as the elderly Monte-Prade, who becomes a victim of the adventuress' wiles, has almost too much dignity for the part, but his voice again gives pleasure. M. Henri Valbel, announced as a tragedian of the Comédie Française, is rather too explosive and loud in his big scene with Clorinde and her unscrupulous brother, but he also is a fine romantic figure.

## AMERICAN PLAYS FOR AUSTRALIA

J. C. Williamson, Ltd., through their Western Office, by W. C. Jordan, and performing rights to "The 13th Chair," "Capt. Kidd, Jr.," "The Silent Witness," "The Misleading Lady," and "Daddy Long Legs" for Australasia and South Africa.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The week's features are the coming of Miss Frances Starr to the Belasco in "Little Lady in Blue," a comedy by Horace Hodges and T. Wigney Percyval; the removal of the Gertrude Kingston company from the Neighborhood Playhouse to the Maxine Elliott, playing "Great Catherine" and "The Inca of Peru." "Perusalem" by Shaw, and "The Queen's Enemies," by Lord Dunsany; a change of bill by Mme. Bernhardt in her third and last week at the Empire, where on Thursday afternoon and evening she will appear in the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice" and the last act of "L'Aiglon"; a comedy written especially for Mme. Greuze, entitled "Méquette et Sa Mère," in which she makes her first appearance with the Théâtre Français this season; and a holiday offering of "Little Women" by W. A. Brady in arrangement with Miss Jessie Bonstelle at the Park; the Portmanneau Theater at the Princess offers the third Lord Dunsany piece, "King Argimenes."

"Unless we give the subject special attention, scarcely any of us realize that we already possess a large body of dramatic literature, for since it is only in our modern period that our plays have evinced any real literary quality, we are apt to think that we have no American drama. It is perfectly true that as yet we have not produced any great, sincere, and moving play that is so deeply human that it will appeal to all peoples as well as to ourselves.

"For it is as a fine art that we must look upon our drama, learning to take the plays apart, as a mechanist does his machine, and then put them together again, discerning how the separate parts fit together. On the other hand, we must view the whole as a statue, noting the correlation of parts, the subjugation of less to greater, and the harmonious effect of the whole. Our American plays will improve in the exact ratio that we, as Americans, demand of, and appreciate in our plays the same truth, sincerity and insight, the same knowledge of human life that we admire in the plays of the older nations."

## PLAYGOERS' DUTY TO DRAMA EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The playgoer's duty in relation to the advancement of American drama is pointed out by Mrs. Jane Dransfield Stone, who is delivering lectures on this subject in

## BUDGET DRAFT ORDER DEFEATED IN SCHOOLBOARD

Mr. Lee's Proposition to Give Boston Superintendent Opportunity to Examine Items Before Action Is Lost by 3 to 2 Vote

Practically announcing an attitude of opposition toward the proposition that the superintendent of Boston schools shall have an opportunity to examine the school budget before it is submitted for final action, three members of the committee, Drs. David D. Scannell and Frederick L. Bogan and Michael H. Corcoran, voted down an order for a preliminary draft, introduced by Joseph Lee and supported by Miss Frances Curtis, at the open meeting of the School Committee yesterday afternoon.

It was after routine matters had been taken care of and the chairman was ready to declare the meeting adjourned that Mr. Lee halted proceedings by saying that he had an order which he wished to present. He was not particular, he said, about the wording of the bill. What he wanted was to insure that a preliminary draft of the budget should be presented to the superintendent by the business agent by the first of January so that the superintendent would have time to go over the situation and give to the board as soon as possible thereafter a statement as to what he thought should be done with the money. This was to be followed by an exact statement of the finances from the business agent to the superintendent as soon thereafter as he had them. Such an arrangement, Mr. Lee believed, would prevent a recurrence of what happened last year when the committee found one-third of its financial year gone before it was confronted with the necessity of retrenchment which should have been rigorously exercised from the first.

Dr. Scannell, the chairman, hoped that the matter would not be put in the form of an order at all. He thought nobody there would willingly precipitate such a predicament as they were in last year. He thought everybody was willing to work harmoniously together, and said he had already conferred with the business agent and instructed him to draw up such a statement. "We are accomplishing what we want without such an order," he said.

Michael H. Corcoran asked the chairman if the School Committee or the superintendent was to decide on the cuts. He was informed that it was the School Committee.

Mr. Lee declared himself misunderstood. He merely wanted the budget ready for the new School Committee, which comes in Feb. 1. He did not see why it was not a legitimate and rational way for the budget to be made. By not following such a method last year they almost came to disaster.

Mr. Corcoran asked how it was a disaster. They were coming out all right. "Yes," said Mr. Lee, "by reason of remarkable studies made by the superintendent and Mr. Ballou." Dr. Scannell said the situation had been helped by the delay in opening the schools. Mr. Corcoran said it was all due to the delay in opening school.

"Is it not a fact," asked Miss Curtis, "that this board had a bad experience last year, and is it not logical for the present board to take care that such a thing does not happen again?" Dr. Scannell thought it was going to work out without laws.

Superintendent Dyer said that if the members of the School Committee would let the matter of the budget alone until it was properly brought before them and not go from one to another of the official staff pointing out what was wanted and what should be done, the question of adjustment would be a less difficult one.

Business Agent William T. Keough, being given an opportunity to speak, said there was only one difference between them and that was the point of view. Mr. Lee, Mr. Keough said, wanted the preliminary estimates withheld from the board until the superintendent made up his mind about things. Mr. Lee stated emphatically that he did not want the preliminary budget withheld. He had no objection to the members of the board having it at the same time that the superintendent did. What he did want was that the superintendent should have such an estimate in time to consider its apportionment and report upon the same in time for the board to take a definite action upon it at the beginning of the financial year.

Mr. Keough said that Mr. Lee wanted three budgets, the preliminary views, the tentative budget and the third, the final budget. Mr. Lee, Mr. Keough asserted, did not believe the board should see the estimate until after the superintendent had seen it. The difference was vital. Mr. Lee insisted that the board can see it any time they want to. I have no objection to that," Miss Curtis interposed.

"I think it a great aid to clear thinking to have an order," Dr. Scannell declared that much as he agreed with the fundamentals concerned he would have to vote against such an order. A roll call was taken. Dr. Bogan, Mr. Corcoran and Dr. Scannell voted against the measure. Mr. Lee and Miss Curtis for it.

Mr. Lee immediately introduced another order. It was to the effect that it was not obligatory to spend all the money in one year's budget before beginning on the next year's, but after some discussion this, also, was defeated by the same vote.

## LIQUOR LOBBY AFTER DEFEAT OF SENATE BILL

(Continued from page one)

the closing of the saloons had had a marked effect for good on the people in the State. He said it had made for happier homes and families, more education and less crime. This, he said, was "natural and inevitable."

Senator Underwood of Alabama introduced yesterday afternoon his substitute for the Sheppard bill providing for a special election to give the voters in the District of Columbia an opportunity to express their desires on the question of prohibition. He explained that the prohibitory provisions of his bill coincided in the main with those of the Sheppard bill. The latter he characterized as not a prohibition measure, but, he said, represented the wishes of the local Anti-Saloon League at the present time. He said his referendum provisions were based on the Alabamian statute.

The Senator took considerable time to explain the features of his amendment, as well as the constitutionality of Congress submitting a prohibition referendum to the people of the District. He claimed that court decisions amply justify such a step.

Before the Underwood amendment was introduced Senator Reed of Missouri wished to amend the Sheppard bill so that it would be illegal to manufacture, within, the District of Columbia, unlimited quantities of alcohol for exportation to other sections of the United States. He claimed that while the bill prohibited in so many words such alcohol from being manufactured, it would not prevent the raw material being transformed into other products including intoxicants for beverage purposes, in other territory.

The Senator finally withdrew his proposed amendment to perfect it before bringing it before the Senate. He charged, however, that the Sheppard bill was an attempt to protect certain manufacturing plants now in the District, and said that if it were proposed to limit the manufacture to denatured alcohol he would not object to the measure.

Every effort is being made to prevent the bill being passed in the absence of a representative number of the senators. Twice during a period of little more than an hour yesterday the roll was called in an effort to obtain a quorum.

On a roll call vote, 8 to 61, the Senate yesterday afternoon rejected the Smoot amendment to the Sheppard bill. Consideration then turned to the original bill, and an early vote on the latter is anticipated.

The vote on the Smoot substitute is not to be regarded as a test of the Senate on the prohibition question, in that numerous senators who favor abolition of the liquor traffic voted against the amendment.

Their position in so doing was that the Smoot substitute was too strong a measure to expect to pass Congress at this period. They are desirous of putting through a bill of some description at this session and believe that the Sheppard bill, made stronger by recent amendments, is the best that can be enacted at this session.

## Government Salaries

### "Patronage Employees" Amendment Starts House Debate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Salaries of Government employees was the subject of keen debate in the House of Representatives today, from convening time until well into the afternoon, with prospect of more debate to come.

The immediate cause of discussion, soon after the House opened, was an amendment to increase the pay of "patronage employees," that is, those employees of the Capitol, Library of Congress, etc., who are appointed by members of Congress.

Representative Rainey of Illinois, a Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, which has the work of devising methods of raising the money appropriated by Congress, made a sharp attack upon the general proposition of increasing the pay of Government employees, concluding with the statement, that with a large deficit staring the country in the face what is needed is "more ways of getting money into the treasury and not so many noble and patriotic ways of getting it out."

Minority Leader Mann, Republican from the same State, defended the measure for including patronage employees in the proposed increases. The amendment, which was presented by Mr. Borland of Missouri, was adopted by a vote of 121 to 65, with Republicans voting almost solidly for the proposal.

Representative Edward Keating of Colorado presented an amendment to double the percentages of increases to Government employees so those getting under \$1200 would receive 20 per cent more and those getting \$1200 to \$1800 would receive a 10 per cent increase. Mr. Keating argued on the basis of greater welfare of the people, as shown in Government reports, statements, etc., when larger salaries are paid.

## More Power From Niagara

### War Department Requests Congress to Allow Increase

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An emergency authorization to increase the amount of water that may be diverted for power purposes at Niagara Falls, where manufacturers have complained that the supply available is insufficient, has been recommended to Congress by the War Department.

Under a bill prepared at the department, and which members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee expect to report favorably this week

the limit of diversion for power would be raised from 15,600 to 19,300 cubic feet per second until July 1, 1917.

## Navy Would Be Destroyed

Captain Simms Makes Plea for Battle Cruisers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If the United States Navy, at present without battle cruisers, should be drawn into a war, and still be without them, American commerce would be swept from the seas and the American Navy destroyed, ship by ship, Capt. W. S. Simms, U. S. N., told the House Naval Committee today. Great Britain now commands the seas, Capt. Simms declared, because her battle cruisers are more numerous and superior to Germany's.

"This year the most conservative estimate of Michigan beans shows an increase of 25 per cent in acreage over last year and the beans are threshing out on an average of 10 bushels to the acre as against seven bushels last year. This would make around 7,500,000 bushels as compared with 4,250,000 bushels last year."

Chairman Robert Luce issued the following statement:

"Among the communications to the Commission on the Cost of Living was one calling attention to a large accumulation of coal in pits on the New Haven Railroad near Washington. Inquiry develops that this is part of the supply of the railroad for its own engines. A year ago the road came near having to go out of business, by reason of the shortage at the time. It was to take precaution against being so caught again that the road has this year stored enough coal."

"It also appears that one reason for the larger price charged for coal in the interior of the State is one that has always prevailed since the Interstate Commerce Commission has regulated the situation.

"The rates from the mines to Boston by rail are based on water competition, and to the Boston rate is added the rate between Boston and the interior points, making it necessary, of course, for the inland coal dealer to charge more proportionately."

After 10 days of inquiry behind closed doors, the commission will hold a public hearing at the State House on Friday.

"It would appear to us as though there were enough beans this year for everybody, for all requirements and these present prices cannot possibly hold after the 'shorts' are taken care of and conditions settle so that our farmers can thresh their beans. We would propose very careful buying at today's market," the letter says.

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## MUCH HANGS ON DECISION IN THE COSTA RICA CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Admission by the State Department on Monday afternoon that the United States is strongly interested in preserving intact the Central American Court of Justice and that the award of that court is being carefully studied to see whether the United States can do anything with that end in view, is the encouraging development to the friends of "the only international tribunal now in existence," as the American Peace Society has characterized it.

The award by the court in the case brought by Costa Rica against Nicaragua has been in the State Department two weeks, but, it is stated, conclusions as to whether the court has exceeded its authority have not yet been reached. The case involves the treaty made between the United States and Nicaragua, and ratified by both countries, giving the United States, among other things, a perpetual option on the Nicaraguan Canal route across the Isthmus by way of the San Juan river, which is part of the boundary between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Those two countries have a treaty establishing mutual rights in the river which is the basis of the court's award to Costa Rica to the effect that Nicaragua exceeded her treaty rights in entering into an agreement with the United States to give the latter country a perpetual option on the canal route by way of the river.

This condition illustrates the dependency of the North Carolina consumer on the conditions obtaining in other states. The State has never raised more meat, more wheat, more corn and forage or more provisions of all kinds, and yet the prices were lower when the production was smaller.

As there are practically no cold storage plants in North Carolina, the eggs, which were plentiful in this State in April and sold at a low price, were shipped out of the State and placed in cold storage in other parts. Then they were shipped back to North Carolina this winter and sold at war prices.

Taking cognizance of the high price of eggs, the State Board of Agriculture in session in Raleigh adopted a resolution asking that the financial interests of the State make provision for storing eggs in April when they can be obtained cheaply. The high price of meat is also bringing to the front the latter country a perpetual option on the canal route by way of the river.

The treaty between the United States and Nicaragua carries a provision for payment of \$3,000,000 by the former to the latter.

## GOV. MC CALL SOON TO ISSUE SPECIAL ELECTION NOTICE

Governor McCall is preparing the proclamation which about Jan. 1 will formally notify the voters of Massachusetts that a constitutional convention to consider changes in the State constitution will be held in June, 1917, and that they will be called upon to elect delegates thereto at a special election to be held May 1. Simultaneously, the secretary of the Commonwealth is preparing nomination papers for candidates for delegate. These papers are substantially the same as the independent nomination papers used at regular elections.

Among prominent citizens who are being boomed for delegate-at-large for president of the convention is Joseph Walker of Brookline, formerly Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He has strong backing throughout the State where he built up a following of friends in connection with his campaigns as a Republican and a Progressive candidate for Governor.

The Union for a Progressive Convention has increased the membership of its committee on initiative and referendum, a subject which apparently is going to be one of the leading ones at the convention. The union has been formed with a view to aiding in the adoption of certain propositions regarded by the organizers as progressive measures. The new members of the committee include:

Edward A. Flinn of Boston, George F. Washburn of Boston, Mayor Marcus C. Coolidge of Fitchburg, Ralph S. Bauer of Lynn, H. Heustis Newton of Everett, Samuel P. Blagden of Waltham, Matthew Hale of Boston, Prof. Edward M. Lewis of Amherst, Congressman-Elect Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Joseph P. St. Cœur of Cambridge, Charles M. Cox of Melrose, Frank Grant of Westfield, Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard College, Richard J. Talbot of Springfield, Alexander M. McGregor of Malden, John P. Meads of Brockton, William N. Osgood of Lowell, Frederick T. Fosdick of Fitchburg, Joseph B. Gerould of North Attleboro, Representative Charles H. Morris of Haverhill, John H. Fahey of Boston, Robert Treat Paine of Boston and John W. Haigis of Montague.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## FEWER CHANGES AMONG COACHES IN THE SOUTH

Southern College Football Is Showing Greater Strength in That Section of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—What is taken by followers of Southern football as an indication of the strength of the game in this section of the country is the fact that practically all of the larger educational institutions are to retain their present football coaches next season. In other days in the South it was a rare case when a coach remained at a college longer than one or two seasons, and this system was reflected in the play of the various colleges. The players would learn one system fairly well and the next season a new coach would change the whole system, with the result that the South struggled along for years with its football teams playing a mixed sort of a game that had no particular ranking.

The old Yale system would appeal to a certain college for a year and the next a Western system would be played. The upshot of it was that the team knew very little about either.

The old coach-changing plan met with its first setback at Vanderbilt, after Daniel McGugin had been successful on his first season out. Vanderbilt hung on to McGugin and he founded a system that for years kept him out ahead of all his Dixie rivals. Other colleges rapidly followed Vanderbilt, with the result that this territory is filled with veteran coaches and the game has improved immensely.

Next season Helsman will be back at Georgia Tech, Cunningham back at Georgia, Donahue at Auburn and Cape at Sewanee. These men apparently have positions as long as they want them. John Bender is sure to be returned to Tennessee. This old Nebraska star was the real sensation of Dixie football this year and will continue to make his team a continuing factor in the Southern game. John Speigel is returned to Chattanooga, Kihl will again coach Alabama, Shaughnessy at Tulane and O'Brien at the Citadel.

## GRANGERS OPPOSE WATERPOWER AND OIL LANDS BILLS

Resolution by Michigan Body Against Various Measures Is Presented to Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Opposition to the passage by Congress of the Shields and the Myers Waterpower Development bills and the Phelan Oil Lands leasing measure is made by the Michigan State Grange in a resolution adopted recently at its annual session in Lansing and presented in the Senate on Monday by Senator Smith of that State. The grange views with alarm the contemplated giving to private ownership the "vast potential wealth" represented by the waterpower of navigable streams and in the National reservations and by attempting disposition of the oil fields belonging to the National Government, without which, the resolution states, an efficient navy is impossible, under modern conditions.

The Grange protests the passage of the tree bills under the "specious plea" that they are for development of natural resources, giving to private citizens and monopolies the wealth belonging to the people, and the supplies needed for National defense. In the event of Congress passing the measures, the Grange calls on President Wilson to defeat the legislation by interposing his veto to "save for the people of this Nation and their children this small portion of this priceless heritage of natural resources bequeathed to them by the founders and builders of the republic."

Senator Smith presented another resolution in which the board of directors of the Detroit Board of Commerce urge the appropriation of \$50,000 to be administered by the United States Bureau of Education, for the purpose of disseminating information as to methods, standards and established practices in education of immigrants and in stimulating the extension of the necessary educational facilities looking toward the Americanization of the foreign-born or aliens residing in the United States.

## TINKER IS AFTER COLUMBUS CLUB

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. B. Tinker, general manager of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, has opened negotiations for the purchase of the Columbus franchise in the American Association. C. H. Weeghman, president of the Chicago club, announced on his return from New York Monday.

President Weeghman also said that Fred Mitchell, the new manager of the Chicago club, will come to Chicago to take charge of the team shortly after Jan. 1. Three trades are pending. Weeghman announced.

## PRINCETON LOOKS FOR GOOD WORK FROM CHESS MEN

Orange and Black Has Several Veterans in Addition to Many Promising New Players

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PRINCETON, N. J.—Despite an exceptionally poor season the Princeton University chess team is looking forward to the intercollegiate match in New York City this week with some degree of confidence. The team will be without the services of J. B. Wiss '17, who will be traveling through the West with the dramatic club. But all the other members are experienced players, and have been practicing with great regularity and a noticeable improvement.

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## ANTI-IMPERIALISTS CRITICIZE POLICIES

Criticism of the policy of the United States toward smaller nations, and especially toward those nations into which the troops of the United States have entered without the consent or approval of Congress, was expressed by Moorfield Storey at the annual meeting of the Anti-Imperialist League yesterday.

Mr. Storey denounced the policy of the Kaiser, but added that Germany did not maintain it was right in breaking its treaty with Belgium as all the United States is doing in regard to the Panama Canal Zone. He said that zone was taken in violation of a treaty and the "Senate hesitates to ratify the treaty which makes reparation to Colombia for our wrong."

The presence of the United States Marines in Hayti and Santo Domingo, he declared, was contrary to the provisions of the Federal Constitution which forbids the President to send troops into another country without the consent of Congress, even for the purpose of maintaining order.

Mr. Storey stated that those who would retain possession of the Philippine Islands were actuated by commercial motives. He denied that there was any anti-independence movement in the islands.

## SQUASH TENNIS PLAY ADVANCES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—S. H. Johnson advanced into the third round in the Class A division of the Yale Club squash championship tournament Monday by defeating J. F. Stillman. The score was 15—5, 15—10. The summary:

Class A (second round)—S. H. Johnson (scratches) defeated J. F. Stillman (plus 2 aces), 15—5, 15—10.

Class B (second round)—J. A. Vliet (scratches) defeated W. D. Greene (plus 2 aces), 8—15, 15—11, 15—5; S. Wainwright (scratches) defeated N. C. Holland (plus 3 aces), 15—12, 15—12.

Class C (third round)—C. T. Kingman (plus 2 aces) defeated T. S. Strong (scratches), 8—15, 15—5; B. B. Huntstone (plus 3 aces) defeated F. M. Patterson (plus 5 aces), 15—5, 15—11; C. L. Landers (plus 5 aces) defeated J. B. Crist (scratches), 17—14, 15—7.

## OFFICERS NAMED FOR TENNIS CLUB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. S. Myrick has been renominated for the office of president of the West Side Tennis Club. His name will be voted upon at the meeting of the club to be held Jan. 19. M. S. Hagar has been named for the vice-president, in place of R. D. Little, and S. F. Weaver for treasurer, in place of Theodore Hettler, the present incumbents. W. A. Campbell and T. B. Barringer Jr., have been renominated for secretary and captain, respectively.

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ELEVEN TEAMS NOW TIED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Eleven of the 14 teams which started in the annual six-day professional bicycle race in Madison Square Garden were tied at 8 o'clock this morning with 662 miles to their credit. The record for the time is 706 miles 1 lap, made by Lawson and Root in Chicago in 1915. The three teams which lost a lap are Kopsky and Smith, E. Ohr and Bello, and Spencer and Carroll, the latter team being declared out of the race by the officials.

## SIXTY-SEVEN MEN AT HARVARD ARE LETTER WINNERS

Six of Them Have Won Their Varsity Letter in More Than One Sport—No 3-Letter Men

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# STOCK MARKET VERY ERRATIC AND EXCITED

Lloyd George's Address the Main Issue With Traders on New York Exchange—War Issues' Fluctuations Are Wide

Price movements on the New York stock exchange throughout the forenoon today were largely governed by the position Mr. Lloyd George was expected to take in his speech on the Central Powers peace proposal. Those who believed they could forecast his expressions were buyers.

Around midday prices hardened considerably and some good net gains were recorded by various groups. Trading, however, was quiet as compared with other days. Among stocks to gain 2 points or more were Central Leather, Columbia Gas, International Paper, American Locomotive, American Writing Paper, preferred, California Petroleum, Crucible Steel, Marine preferred, Lackawanna Steel, Ohio Cities Gas and Utah Copper. Texas Company was particularly strong. After opening up 1/2 at 204 it went to 210, losing a couple of points before midday. The rails were quiet.

On the Boston exchange American Zinc opened off 1/2 at 46 and then jumped up to 48 1/2. Gulf common opened off 2 1/2 at 123, went to 127 and fell back to point. Oscoda opened up 2 points at 97 and improved fractionally. Mohawk, Copper Range and Isle Royale also were in good demand.

Shortly after midday pronounced strength developed. Steel was the leader. It opened up 3/4 this morning at 113 1/4. At midday it was selling around 114. Then it jumped nearly 2 points to 115 1/2 within a very brief period. Utah Copper also moved up 2 points further.

There were further big gains when, before the beginning of the last hour, sharp declines took place. Price movements continued very erratic and excited, the war stocks displaying the greatest activity. On the local exchange Gulf common got up to 132 1/2 and then dropped 4 1/2 points.

New York total sales, 1,844,000 shares; \$3,341,000 bonds.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

### GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA

November	1916	1915
Gross receipts	1948,960	1575,900
Net	277,000	218,600
From Jan. 1—		
Gross receipts	8,024,300	6,785,200
Net	2,320,400	1,967,850

### CANADIAN PACIFIC

November	1916	Increase
Second week Dec.	3,106,000	51,000
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS	\$861,289	\$208,362
Second week Dec.	18,820,875	3,758,670

### PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

#### PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following

are quotations of the leading stocks

today on the Philadelphia exchange:

Cramp Ship 89 1/2, Electric Storage

Battery 69, General Asphalt com 31,

Lehigh Navigation 86 1/2, Lehigh Val-

ley Tran 22 1/2, Lehigh Valley Tran-

pid 42 1/2, Lake Superior 23, Philadel-

phia Company 43, Philadelphia Com-

pany pf 42, Philadelphia Electric

32 1/2, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 32,

Philadelphia Tract n 8 1/2, Union

Traction 47, United Gas Improve-

ment 91 1/2.

### LONDON METAL PRICES

#### LONDON, England—Metal prices

are: Spot copper £142 10s. un-

changed; futures £136 10s. un-

changed; electro £161, off £1; sales

spot none, futures none. Spot tin £182

10s. off 10s; futures £184 10s. off 10s;

tin 35, futures 90 tons. Spot lead £20

10s. unchanged; futures £29 10s. off 10s;

futures spelter £54 5s. off 10s;

futures 10s. off £1 10s.

### BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT

December gross income of Brook-

lyn Rapid Transit will make another

splendid gain. At the moment it

looks as if the increase would run

substantially above the \$150,000 mark.

The best month the company has so

far had this fiscal year was August

with a \$166,000 increase. It is not

impossible that December will top

this record.

### WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair and continued cold tonight and

Wednesday; moderate westerly winds be-

coming variable.

For Southern New England: Cloudy to-

night; probably snow on the southeast-

coast; Wednesday partly cloudy; little

change in temperature.

For Northern New England: Local

snows tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy.

### TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 22 10 a. m. 23

12 noon 28

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103° 102° 101°

102° 101° 100°

100° 99° 98°

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## BIG INCREASE IN SALES OF U. S. RUBBER

Gain for Fiscal Period in Excess of 35 Per Cent and Indications Are for Further Growth in Coming Year

It is estimated that the sales of the United States Rubber Company for the fiscal year to Dec. 31 will approximate \$125,000,000, exceeding by 35 per cent the record for 1915. In the development of far-reaching plans for the coming year, a growth is indicated far in excess of any heretofore experienced.

In the well-balanced division of the business into three departments—footwear, tires and mechanical goods—a wide field of rubber manufacture is covered, thus giving exceptional stability to sales and placing the company in a peculiarly strong trade position. This diversity in the distribution of its products secures excellent protection against depression in any one of the various spheres of the company's activity.

The year 1910 marked an important forward step, when its subsidiary, the General Rubber Company, acquired properties in Sumatra, which have been developed into the largest single crude rubber plantation in the East and which at their present rate of production constitute one of the assets of the parent company little appreciated by the public. It has become a recognized fact, particularly brought out by the European war, that control of supplies of crude rubber has an important bearing upon the profits to be derived from manufacture.

In the last four years, between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 has been expended upon the enlargement and modernization of its tire factories. Wherever automobiles in greatest number are in use, as in New England and New York, there is located a manufactory or distributing agency of the United States Rubber Company. In Detroit, the heart of the motor industry, is its largest tire plant. Through its subsidiary in Canada, the company has a large factory, now turning out an extensive and rapidly increasing number of tires for the Canadian trade.

The company has adopted the policy of factory concentration in its tire production. The "shoes" or castings are made in Detroit and Hartford. Inner tubes are produced at Indianapolis and Providence. The Providence factory also makes solid tires, while Indianapolis specializes in bicycle and motorcycle tires.

United States Rubber officials are firm believers in the future of the automobile industry and in their opinion the so-called "saturation point" is years distant.

It is argued that even if there are 3,000,000 autos in the country, fully 40 per cent to 50 per cent are owned by corporations, business firms, or by owners of more than one car.

The rubber company leaders expect to maintain or increase their percentage of tire production when cars in use have expanded far above the 3,000,000 mark.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 19

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago—F. Karl and Thomas Webster of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex, Fulton, N. Y.—E. L. Lamb of E. L. Lamb & Co.; Essex.

Memphis—C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.

Milwaukee—George F. Burroughs of Bradley & Metal Co.; Essex.

Nashville—Milton Kornman of Kornman & Sawyer; U. S.

New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles W. W. Bowman; 113 Lincoln St.

New Orleans—R. N. Helmick; U. S.; Omaha—W. J. Cully of F. P. Kirkendall & Co.; Tour.

Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.

Pittsburgh—S. Hartenstein of Walker & Co.; Essex.

Portland—A. M. Gibson; U. S.

Porto Rico—M. Covas of Honar Colam & Co.; U. S.

Richmond, Va.—A. R. Turpin of Stephen Putney Shoe Co.; Tour.

Scranton—F. E. McComb; U. S.

Syracuse—A. Palen; U. S.

St. Louis—D. F. Murphy; U. S.

Washington—A. J. Cullen; U. S.

Wilmington, N. C.—W. A. French and M. Burnett of George R. French & Son; Avery.

LEATHER BUYERS

Leicester, Eng.—Harry Boston of H. Boston & Son, Tour.

Little Falls, N. Y.—F. Engel of Little Falls Shoe Co.; U. S.

Scranton—M. D. Brandwein; U. S.

The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

RUSSIA BUYS LOCOMOTIVES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Russian Government has ordered 50 additional large engines from Canadian Locomotive Company. This makes 330 Russian engines ordered in past month, of which American Locomotive will build 150, Baldwin Locomotive 150 and Canadian Locomotive Company 50.

NIPISSING STATEMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nipissing Mines Company financial statement as of Dec. 16 shows cash on hand \$1,231,776; value of bullion and ore in transit \$458,367; value of ore on hand and in process and bullion ready for shipment \$591,362; making a total of quick cash or ready assets of \$2,281,505.

## DIVIDENDS

The Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company declared a dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Jan. 15.

Albany & Susquehanna Railroad declared an extra dividend of \$3.25 a share, payable Jan. 6 to stock of record Jan. 2.

The Union Natural Gas Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable to stock of record Dec. 30.

Ohio Fuel Supply Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 30.

Niagara Falls Power Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 30.

The United Copper Mining Company has declared a monthly dividend of 1 cent a share, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 2.

Central Leather Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on common stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 10.

Crucible Steel Company declared extra dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, on account of deferred dividends, payable Jan. 31.

Republic Iron & Steel Company declared an initial dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, payable Feb. 1, to holders of record Jan. 15.

Springfield Body Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 22.

Lamson & Hubbard Company of Boston has declared regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The regular semi-annual dividend of \$3 a share on the preferred stock of the Columbus Electric Company will be paid Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 21.

Omaha Electric Light & Power Company declared a semiannual dividend of \$2.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

The American Laundry Machinery Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 5.

Hendee Manufacturing Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 20.

The Cleveland Automatic Machine Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 20.

The Ahmee Mining Company declared quarterly dividend of \$4 per share, payable Jan. 10 to holders of record Dec. 23. This is same amount as declared three months ago.

Directors of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company have declared a dividend of \$1.75 a share, payable on Dec. 30, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Dec. 20.

Chicago City & Connecting Railways Company declared a semi-annual dividend of \$2.25 on preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 23. This restores the stock to regular annual dividend basis of \$4.50 a year.

Northwestern Power Company declared a dividend of \$4.50 on preferred, payable Jan. 2, 1917, to stock of record Dec. 20, 1916. Initial cash dividend of \$1.50 per share was paid July 1, 1916, making full 6 per cent for the year.

It is argued that even if there are 3,000,000 autos in the country, fully 40 per cent to 50 per cent are owned by corporations, business firms, or by owners of more than one car.

The rubber company leaders expect to maintain or increase their percentage of tire production when cars in use have expanded far above the 3,000,000 mark.

## GOOD PROGRESS OF ADIRONDACK ELECTRIC POWER

Adirondack Electric Power Corporation has declared an initial 1½ per cent quarterly dividend on its preferred shares. Directors decided to give stockholders the benefit of some doubt as to whether the cumulative feature began in October or January.

Adirondack Electric entered upon its career as a public service corporation serving the east central district of New York State capitalized at \$17,000,000 or a very substantial cut from that of the companies which it succeeded in reorganization. The great bulk of its business is operation of its hydroelectric system, which has proved of steadily increasing earnings capacity. Below is shown the growth of income and assets during the last year.

12 months to Oct. 31.	1915	1916
Gross rev.	\$1,494,025	\$1,273,987
Net earnings	555,444	499,908
Bal. aft int. and rent.	328,358	246,768
% on pref. stock.	13.12	9.88
Cash, Oct. 31	476,091	413,356
Accts rec.	187,171	149,977
Reserve and surplus	861,989	555,562

## BOOTH FISHERIES COMPANY AFFAIRS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Announcement has been made of the purchase by the Booth Fisheries Company of the salmon packing plants of the Lindenberger Packing Company, located at Roe Point and Seldovia, Alaska. The sale, which was made to the Northwest Fisheries Company, one of the subsidiaries of the Booth concern, involved approximately \$100,000.

Although this year's pack shows a falling off from that of previous years, it is said that on account of the improved methods and management efficiency as well as to the higher prices being paid for the company's products the returns will show a decided improvement over last year, when they netted \$1,042,770. Net for the current year, it is said, will run close to \$1,500,000.

The American Laundry Machinery Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 5.

Hendee Manufacturing Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 20.

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## GULF'S EARNINGS ARE RECOVERING

NEW YORK'S EXPORTS HIGHER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Domestic merchandise, including war munitions of all kinds, shipped out of this port in November totaled \$232,285,875, compared with \$184,877,802 in the corresponding month of 1915, according to a statement issued by Collector of the Port Malone Monday. Imports in November in both crude and manufactured classes were below those of the similar period a year ago.

Six of the 11 banks are stronger than in previous week in legal reserve and six in actual reserve. One bank is below the legal reserve requirement of 15 per cent, compared with none below in week before. Average aggregate legal reserve is .04 per cent higher than last week's and actual reserve is .91 per cent higher.

Nipissing Mines declared regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent and an extra of 5 per cent, payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Dec. 30; three months ago a regular of 5 per cent and an extra 5 per cent were declared.

The Package Machinery Company has declared a dividend of \$3.50 a share on its first preferred, payable Jan. 2, 1917, to stock of record Dec. 23, accepted because the mills had advanced the price Nov. 15. This month will probably show a decrease in unfilled obligations, and might have done so without the peace talk.

Steel prices are firmly maintained and there would be no break even with more definite peace signs, for, as usual the mills would have more to gain by holding prices than by cutting.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—United Railways of St. Louis, a subsidiary of North American Company, announces increase of approximately 5 per cent in wages of its 3,000 platform men, meaning an added cost of \$150,000 a year.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Standard Oil Company of Indiana awarded a bonus of 10 per cent of annual salary to all regular employees receiving less than \$3,000 per annum, payable around Christmas; total, about \$1,000,000. This applies only to employees on monthly salary basis.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—United Railways of St. Louis, a subsidiary of North American Company, announces increase of approximately 5 per cent of annual salary to all regular employees receiving less than \$3,000 per annum, payable around Christmas; total, about \$1,000,000. This applies only to employees on monthly salary basis.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Standard Oil Company of Indiana awarded a bonus of 10 per cent of annual salary to all regular employees receiving less than \$3,000 per annum, payable around Christmas; total, about \$1,000,000. This applies only to employees on monthly salary basis.

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CH



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Hotel	Capacity	Hotel	Capacity
The Despland	250	The Ridgewood	223
The Gables	100	The Morgan	100
Hotel Aristocrat	100	The Hotel	100
New Elmhurst	75	The Howard	75
The Hamilton	70	Ivy Lane Inn	70
The Prospect	60	The Wellington	60
The Pines	50	The Lyndhurst	50
		The Magnolia	45
		The Williams	40

Tickets on any railroad may be bought through Daytona without change, or stop-off privilege may be had, if desired, without additional cost.



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JAMES D. KENNEDY, MANAGER

## BY OTHER EDITORS

Not Government But Self

NEW YORK WORLD—A timely intimation comes from Washington that, while Government will enforce law, the principal remedy for extortionate food prices lies in the hands of the people themselves. The country is full of unrecognized statesmen and luxurious women in the habit of telephoning their meat and grocery orders who want an act of Congress. There are propagandists of various kinds, such as the Socialists, who want the Mayors of cities to seize all food, and the Kaiser societies, which want an embargo. Laziness and improvidence fall in with these propositions too readily. With all its weapons, Government, except in the presence of demonstrated law-breaking, does not possess a tithe of the power that might be exercised by consumers always alert and intelligent. Long before dismal political economy was taught, there were adages offering a more certain guide to the average family. Most of these have been forgotten, or, if remembered, are sneeringly received as too trite for respect. Nevertheless, there was profound wisdom in not sending a boy to mill in the theory that self-service was good service, in the contention that convenience and ease are hard masters and in the dictum that pride lays heavier taxes than kings or parliaments.

## Make Linen in Oregon

PORLAND OREGONIAN—The growing of flax in the Willamette Valley is already a proved success. Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered at the State Penitentiary in preparing the fiber for market, the practicability of growing it has been proved at Salem. More complete success has been had at Eugene with the aid of the Chambers of Commerce of that city and Portland. But we should not be content to grow flax for sale to factories in other states and other countries; the linen industry should be established in Oregon to use Oregon flax. A good beginning has been made at manufacturing Oregon wool into cloth in Oregon; the same course should be followed with flax. One of the large centers of the linen industry has been Belgium, a large part of whose population has been scattered in exile. Skilled labor can be provided by promoting the immigration of some of those refugees, if the law does not interpose serious obstacles.

## Lowell vs. Whistler

PHILADELPHIA LEDGER—Lowell, the famous mill town of Massachusetts, has raised a nice point of civic etiquette by deciding not to name the new park in the city after James McNeill Whistler, the famous artist. The reason given seems logical enough for the quixotic author of "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies" virtually repudiated his native place in the heyday of his fame. Consequently there seems to be small reason why Lowell, which had nothing to do with the artist after his immediate babyhood, should recognize the hand that smote it, to make a verbal witticism. Indeed, in this issue of the Americanism of James McNeill his friends had better let well enough alone, since there are too many examples of his slurs on his own country to give any reason for his recognition save on the sheer merits of his art output.

## OAKLAND TO WELCOME THE NEW YEAR

OAKLAND, Cal.—A Spanish bell bearing the date 1247 will ring out the old and ring in the new at Oakland's New Year's eve celebration. This ceremony will be the finale of the production of "The Messiah," by the Alameda County Chorus in the \$1,000,000 municipal auditorium. Preceding the oratorio a pilgrimage will be made to the top of Mt. Diablo, where farewell will be sung to the last sunset of 1916 and a dance symbolic of the birth of the new year will be performed. These two events are parts of an elaborate musical program arranged under the direction of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce.

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GIGANTIC FUND FOR WAR SUFFERERS URGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The proposal

that an organization be formed to obtain \$100,000,000 by subscription from the people of the United States for the relief of war sufferers of all nations of Europe was made by Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, at a dinner held in his honor here.

He proposed that President Wilson appoint a distributing committee and that the Secretary of the Treasury be appointed honorary chief treasurer of the fund.

Mr. Warburg said all denominations and war relief committees might co-operate in such a campaign. He recommended that each donor be afforded an opportunity to designate the purpose to which he wished his gift applied.

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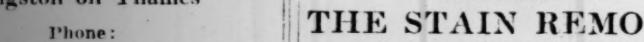
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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Linger in the Shops

Fashion writers are often so busy following in the wake of the long parade of model gowns, suits, and hats which pass every season through the salons of the great designers and importers, that they fail to report upon the wealth of small accessories and novelties with which the counters of the great shops are filled.

It was while on a hunt for a gift for a young girl that a New York woman recently made a tour of the Fifth Avenue shops, discovering so many odd and unusual things that she hardly knew which to choose. As something in the line of equipment for outdoor sports seemed appropriate, her first visit was to this department, and the first thing that struck her eye was a charming Scotch set-sweater, cap, and long stockings, all in the various tartan plaid. The sweater was one of white brush wool, with collar and cuffs and pocket bands of the Stuart tartan. The cap was of the white wool, with turn-up band of the plaid and a gay tassel, and the long scarf was of the tartan. The stockings, worn with a short white wool skirt, were of the plaid, with turnover Scotch cuff at the top. The whole suit was so merry for a skating party or a tramp that it was hard to resist. At the same place, warm woolly skating gloves in white, with colored gauntlets, were to be had.

Another suit for skating was a beautiful thing in gray suede. It was cut on boyish lines, with patch pockets, and worn with high gray walking shoes. The coat was built in the same suede, but a touch of color was lent by a Roman striped tie. Still another sport suit—but this was more novel than practicable—was of ruby velveteen, with a muff built in, so to speak. The front of the skirt was formed by a heavy apron of gray fur fabric resembling squirrel, and eyelets for the hands at each side were slit in the velveteen and bound around the edge. The cap to be worn with this suit was of the fabric "squirrel."

Young girls love dainty underwear, and a walk through the chiffon-lined aisles of this department put sport clothes out of the question. Here were camisoles, palest yellow in tone, with jolly little insets of bead motifs mingling with the yellow rosebuds at the front, and tiny sachets in colored satins, resembling bunches of wee apples, pears, or grapes, to hang from the center of the coat hanger, inside the suit or evening frock. There were negligees for the young girl, too—simple gowns in silk or crepe, with forget-me-nots at their throats, worn over little lace-flounced petticoats that the girls may make for themselves.

Party slippers seemed another possibility, but the shopper nearly forgot them in looking at the beautiful motor boots to be worn over the party slippers. They are comfortable affairs of quilted velvet in rich dark colors, lined with quilted white or pale-colored satin, and fastening with large, easily-manipulated thongs. A pair of these boots, to match the color of the evening wrap, now!

but what about the slippers, after all? Here they are, in silver cloth, with faint hints of crushed roses and dim blue cornflowers showing through the silver. The heels are comparatively low and sensible, and a bit of a rhinestone bowknot finishes them at the instep.

This led the visitor quite naturally to the sparkling counters where one finds all the bits of jeweled foil-de-rols which delight the heart of the girl. There they told her that no young lady in her early teens considered her costume quite complete without a bit of jewelry made of all things—of wood! Bits of rare polished wood, framed in silver or platinum and dusted with brilliants, are cut in the form of four-leaf clovers, in Maltese crosses, in delicate shell shapes, for use as brooches; and there are wooden bracelets, too, and even wooden rings.

Filet lace jewelry is another novelty. The lace is formed of finely pierced network in silver, in exact imitation of filet, and is worn against a band of black velvet. Still another novelty is "bird" jewelry. There is a gorgeously colored parrot, for example, in brilliants of every hue; a bluejay with enameled wings and tuft, a goldfinch, and, of course, the well-loved bluebird. Jeweled butterflies, dragon flies, and other winged things are popular as lace pins and veil pins.

And then there is a department where ribbons are used for almost every article the girl could think of, for dress or bedroom. This exhibit was arranged in a niche which was fitted up as a room for a young girl. She sat in the center of it, in a soft boudoir robe made of lengths of blue satin ribbon, fastened together with white silk, and a boudoir cap of the same ribbon in a narrower width. At her side was a little mahogany sewing table, its open drawers and big silk bag, below, filled with ribbons of every shade, silk, floss, scissors and needles. She was busily engaged in fashioning a bedroom slipper of flowered silk ribbon; its mate lay on the sewing table, along with a gay party bag of ribbon, a ribbon pincushion, and a corsage flower of silver tinsel ribbon in pale rose.

At her feet was a footstool of black rep on a mahogany frame, the quaint old stool being adorned with a bunch of vivid roses made of bright green, dull blue, and American beauty red ribbon. The portieres of the room were of cream-colored unbleached muslin, with an appliqued band of flowers, cut from ribbon, and the bed hangings were banded with ribbon in the gay, old-fashioned designs now to be had. The shopper was almost surprised that the walls were not hung with ribbon instead of wall paper. It was quite evident that the girl could clothe herself and furnish her room with ribbons, for a dainty evening frock of

white satin ribbon and footing hung in an open wardrobe, a set of party lingerie formed of ribbons lay on the bed, the coverlet of which was of broad ribbons alternated with heavy lace, and a dozen articles, for every possible use, filled the room, all of ribbon. Only the wooden framework of the furniture had resisted the ribbon onslaught.

The gift finally chosen was a bit of rare Chinese embroidery, to be adapted for a hand bag, as the collar of an evening wrap, or the crown of a cap, as the girl might wish; for the shopper learned that of all girl fancies, this was the "latest"—to see how ingeniously a piece of Chinese embroidery can be utilized in the costume. But she had picked up a score of ideas for pretty and becoming things; quite possible to make at home, to serve as gifts for other girls.

## Ancient Patterns in Venetian Glass

History, repeating itself even in glass, now goes back to the Twelfth and Thirteenth centuries for its patterns. Nothing put upon the market in recent years can rival the exquisite colors and delicacy of design of the Venetian glass. Its patterns, many of them, rival in filmy texture the gossamer lace-work spread over the face of nature on bright dewy mornings. The colors are so perfect that, in any one of the many triumphs of artistic skill effected by these modern workers in glass in sunny Italy, you can see the sunset glow, the morning's purples, blues and golds; the soft iridescent haze of evening and early morning, making one almost experience the soft blues and golds, the pinks and tender gray, the royal purple and golden brown of Italian lakes and mountains, at evening and morning, and in midday.

No article of toilet, to plate, glass, cup, saucer, or dish for any purpose whatsoever, but may be found in this beautiful ware. Articles for the bedroom table, for the dresser, the lamp and shade, ornaments upon mantel and drawing room table, all may be obtained. So gorgeous is the display, upon entering a room entirely given up to this kind of glass, that one feels a sense of exquisite pleasure from the beauty that everywhere meets the eye. The Greek urn, with fabled beauty in verse and story, cannot excel the grace of form achieved by these world-old artists in glass.

"One of the most interesting things about this glass," said the buyer of this ware, in one of Chicago's largest stores, "is that it comes from the very island where the Twelfth and Thirteenth Century glassmakers produced their ware; in fact, from descendants of those families, still bearing the old family name. These pieces in old gold, purple, blue (the nearest to Venetian skies that art can come), in rose and soft gray, with pinkish overtones, are all made by hand, never cast in a mold.

"These pieces I had great trouble in collecting, for it is hard nowadays to get things from Italy. I usually go over several times a year to the factories and select for myself their choice bits. They are as jealous now as in the times of the middle ages, when it was forbidden to any one born in Venice to make glass in that part of the country.

"Not only may these articles be used for table and boudoir, but they lend themselves to almost limitless decorative possibilities. The old patterns have been readapted to the present-day needs. Here are large fruit and flower pieces, so made as to permit of wiring for use as lamps, and you can see how wonderful the effect of the light would be when shimmering through these opalescent patterns. These shades, vases and fruit dishes catch up in their surfaces the color scheme of a room, and give at the same time the accent to the decoration.

"A large proportion of our pieces were made to special order, the designs dating back as far as the Twelfth and Thirteenth centuries. These dainty little boudoir scent bottles, with their stoppers of Venetian glass flowers and fruits, are most effective in decorations; there are marmalade jars with lemon, orange, grape, apple and pear stoppers. The uses of this ware, its decorative possibilities, make it a practical and a most beautiful ware for any part of the home."

**Sweetbreads Supreme**  
Parboil 2 sweetbreads in milk, cool them, and cut in  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch cubes. Work  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of butter until creamy, and add the yolks of 4 hard-cooked eggs. Force through a potato ricer. Melt 2 tablespoons of butter, add 2 tablespoons of flour, and stir until well blended. Then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, 1 cup of cream. Bring to the boiling point and add the egg paste,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a teaspoon of salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of pepper, a few gratings of nutmeg, the whites of 4 hard-cooked eggs, finely chopped, and the sweetbreads. Serve in timbale cases, party shells, or puff paste vol-au-vents.

## Sponge Cake

Three eggs, the weight of 3 eggs in castor sugar, and the weight of 2 eggs in flour. Put the yolks of the 3 eggs in a basin, stir with wooden spoon, add the sugar, put the basin over a saucepan with boiling water, and stir sugar and yolks till they are warm and liquid; add flour. Whisk the whites of the 3 eggs till they are stiff, and add lightly to the yolks and sugar; beat for 20 minutes and pour into a mold buttered and powdered with castor sugar, and bake on a thick layer of salt or a good stout tin, so that it does not get too brown. Bake in a slow oven 1 hour.



Photograph by Jessie Tarbox Beals

## When Flowers Make Their Own Pictures

"Don't stand a vase of flowers in front of a picture; let it make its own picture," was the advice of an interior decorator who counted a bowl of blossoms to be as decorative, against a wall, as would be a framed picture.

"A vase of blooms or branches should be as carefully 'composed,' and placed with as direct reference to its background, as is the painting," she continued. "All too often a spray of

flowers is thrust into the wrong vase (to bring out its beauty) and then stood up on a cabinet, a shelf, or the top of a piece of furniture, where its outlines are entirely lost, by being shown against the broken lines of other objects. The lines and colors of flowers and flowering branches are very beautiful, and they should be given a simple, neutral background, where their full value may be dis-

played. A jar of roses, exquisite when placed against the soft gray of a plain wall, will lose all its charm when stood on a table with a lamp of one color beside it, books of other colors behind it, and curtains of still other shades in close proximity.

"Treat each bowl of bloom as a picture, and frame it with a harmonizing set of neighbors, leaving its background clear to show it off to the full est advantage."

## The Moving Picture Household

To realize the extent of a moving picture family, its many members, their varied yet intricately related duties, one needs to visit one of these modern business households when they are busy bringing out a product which the public sees only in its completed form.

Through the courtesy of the Essanay Film Manufacturing Company of Chicago, the writer was able recently to be an interested guest in this household. It is a far cry from the slot machine product of 1893 to the screen performances of the present day. Then only one saw the same picture at the same time; today hundreds view it. By Robert W. Paul of London, the transfer to the screen was made, and from that time to now the strides toward its perfection have been phenomenal.

This film household occupies a whole city block. Beneath their roof an army of people, of many trades and professions, work to give to the public the finished story which is put upon the screen. Within their ranks are artists, photographers, electricians, carpenters, story writers, editors, dramatic critics, cartoonists, and actors. There are carpenter shops, printing rooms, property rooms, many dressing rooms for the large troupe of actors who work exclusively for this company. Sometimes they are nearly all working on one production; sometimes days go by when some of them are not needed. There are often four or five different stories being staged at once. One of the studios alone is 375 feet by 125 feet in floor space.

Few of those who watch the developed story upon the screen realize what the steps have been, how many earnest workers, skilled in their particular line of art or trade, have had a hand in getting the film ready for the public. First of all, a number of writers are at work all the time for such a company, preparing subject matter for the artists and actors and scene painters to work up. First comes the scenario. The plot may or may not be original, if it is story film.

"We take our plots from many sources," said Mr. Chandler, the manager of the company. "We buy up the rights of certain magazines or books; sometimes we get the permission to reproduce plays which are being acted by great actors. In such cases, we have the companies, or, at least the stars of that company, come to our studios, and we supply from our force the company to act with the star. It is a hard thing for most stage actors to tone down their acting to look right in front of the exacting camera. To get certain touches over the footlights, there has to be some exaggeration. The acting for the movies does not require this. The camera catches everything

are working. Outside of this force, there is a waiting list of those who can be got together in a half day or so.

A large roll of sensitized films is used, 200 feet in length, often more than one for a scene; sometimes they measure 10,000 feet for a whole play. As the roll revolves, a piston fits into the perforations in the films, holding the film still for the fraction of a second, so that each motion is caught. There are 16 pictures taken every second, so that these motions appear to the eye like a continuous set of motions. The various scenes are taken on different rolls.

When all the scenes are recorded, they are sent to the developing rooms, developed, washed, and sent back to the producer. His work is manifold in the production of the play. He arranges the scenes and pins them together in their order, with the subtitles. From his hands they go to the splicers, who splice them together into a single reel. Then they are ready to be printed.

These scenes are set up side by side; often in the large studios several different scenarios are being worked up at once. If the scene requires an out-of-door setting, there is an immense quadrangle with all the apparatus for street scenes, film scenes, race tracks—in fact, everything possible to arrange with half houses, fences, roadsides and men scenes require real out of doors; then the company goes to the scene where the best setting can be procured, if necessary journeying even from coast to coast, to the mountains or the forests.

After the setting has been found, one scene at a time is rehearsed, the producer going over the motions and expressions with the actors until he feels they are ready for the photographer. All scenes requiring that same setting are rehearsed and taken successively, regardless of logical sequence. No play is ever rehearsed continuously. This, of course, adds to the difficulty of acting. Each actor is obliged to become familiar with the whole scenario before beginning to act, in order that his acts may have a logical relation to the whole play.

There is a feeling of kindly helpfulness in this household, so dependent as they are upon each other for the performance of their respective parts. The little children who appear on their screens are with their parents, all of whom belong to this large household. The scenes in which they act are arranged largely for hours when they are out of school.

There is none of the publicity in this acting which is present on the regular stage. None but members of the company's household are present, and the large yard affords pleasant recreation space for them. The other actors are free to go and come when they are not to rehearse. This time is spent in learning their parts or in making their costumes. The place seems like a great hive of active, cheerful, busy artists, all intently interested in what they are doing. In this corner and that may be found an artist working on some scene, painting or sketching; here a group is in the big studio, rehearsing, there another; others are standing about, helping by comment or hint, with the scene. The photographer is everywhere with his big machine and the many candlepower lamps, ready at a word from the producer to begin his work. After such a visit it is impossible to view the picture thrown upon the screen with the same feeling as before.

## Window Gardening

LONDON, England—Anyone who has

seen the numerous houseboats on the

Thames, at Hampton Court and other

places, during the early summer

months, will doubtless remember how

their attractiveness was added to by

the profusion of flowers in window

boxes and tubs. Though, in many

cases, the houseboats are moored

alongside gardens whose lawns are

justly famous for their velvety, green

appearance, the houseboat proper has

the Thames for its garden, and the

only way for the inhabitants of these

charming summer residences to pro-

duce flowers is to have an arrange-

ment of boxes and tubs in which plants

such as hydrangeas, geraniums, mar-

guerines, climbing roses, and many

others, can be grown. Dwellers in

flats and apartment houses in towns

can also share in the pleasure of

home-grown flowers, and, if one is for-

tunate enough to possess a small bal-

cony, there is no reason why a variety

of flowers should not be produced in

succession during the spring and sum-

mer months. They may not, perhaps,

grow with such ease and luxuriance

as on the houseboats on the Thame-

s, but a careful choice of suitable plants

and a little attention given daily will

produce results that will surprise

many people, and may prove formid-

able rivals to the achievements of the

famous houseboats.

To allow for drainage, holes should

be bored in the bottom of the box

about four inches apart. This is very

important, as, if surplus water is al-

lowed to accumulate, the plants will

not flourish, and the woodwork of the

box will probably become rotten.

It should, therefore, be raised from

the window sill by strips of wood one

inch square, cut to the width of the

sill, to allow for drainage and to pre-

serve the wood of the box, which

## THE HOME FORUM

## Morse, the Painter, in London, Paris, America

Samuel F. B. Morse was a painter by profession for many years before he changed the face of the earth by the invention of the electric telegraph. Writing in "Footprints of Famous Americans in Paris," about this portion of Mr. Morse's career, John Joseph Conway says:

"His greatest lesson in art, and one that made an indelible impression, was given to him by Benjamin West when young Morse arrived in London in 1811. West was then at the zenith of his fame, and the aspiring art student was fired with a desire to please him. Morse put all his energy—or thought he did—into drawing a small cast of the Farnese Hercules. He worked for several weeks upon it and lay awake at nights thinking of it; then in fear and trembling the tyro took it to the great man. West looked at it and handed it back, saying: 'Very well, sir, very well; go on and finish it.' 'It is finished,' said Morse. 'Oh, no,' rejoined West, 'look here, and here, and here.' Sutting the action to the word, the master pointed to many places that had escaped the unpracticed eye of the young painter.

"Morse worked another week upon the drawing, and again showed it. Once more West praised the work, this time with a little more emphasis, saying: 'Very well indeed, sir. Go on and finish it.' 'It is not finished?' queried the youth, almost disheartened. 'Not yet,' answered West, kindly. 'See you have not marked that muscle, nor the articulations of the finger joints.' Four days more of toil . . . and then the artist elicited the praise, 'Very clever, indeed.' But the refrain, 'Well sir, go on and finish it,' was added. 'I cannot finish it,' said Morse, in anguish. 'Well,' concluded West, 'I have tried you long enough; now, sir, you have learned

more by this drawing than you would have accomplished in double the time by dozen half-finished beginnings. It is not numerous drawings, but the character of one, which makes a thorough draftsman. Finish one picture, and you are a painter.'

"Either pictures or patents have brought many American painters and inventors to Paris—both brought Morse. Well equipped by his work in London, he visited Paris in 1829; here he met LaFayette, who treated him with the greatest cordiality. When the great General made his last visit to America, Morse painted his portrait. Referring to this occasion, the painter writes: 'The General is very agreeable; he introduced me to his son, saying: "This is Mr. Morse the painter. He has come to Washington to take the topography of my face."

"Another interesting and useful acquaintance made by Morse in Paris was that of Louis Daguerre, the French artist who invented the diorama and the daguerreotype. A result of this acquaintance, was that Morse made a photographic apparatus, and on his return to America he took the first photographs ever taken there.

"Morse made straight for the Louvre, and pursued his studies there. . . . He painted a picture of that world renowned gallery, copying in miniature some of its most valuable treasures."

"The picture of the Louvre was exhibited in New York. It delighted the hearts of artists and connoisseurs, but the crowd which thronged to see 'Adam and Eve' were blind to the beauty of this splendid and striking work of art. Nor was this the only lack of appreciation that Morse experienced from his own countrymen, in spite of the distinction he had won abroad. He painted an interior of the House of Representatives, including portraits of

its members. It was an enormous undertaking. . . . It was exhibited but the exhibition did not cover expenses. An Englishman bought it for two hundred pounds. In 1847 it was found by a friend nailed against a board partition in a store in New York. Finally it became the property of Daniel Huntington, president of the National Academy of Design."

And Truth Thee Shalt Deliver  
Fly from the press, and dwell with soothfastness;  
Suffice unto thy good, though it be small.  
For hoard hath hate, and climbing tickleness;  
Preise hath envie, and weal is blent o'er all.  
Saver no more than these behoven shall.  
Rede well thyself that other folk can't rede,  
And Truth thee shalt deliver—tis no dреде.

That thee is sent receive in buxomness:  
The wrestling of this world, asketh a fall.  
Here is no home, here is but wildernes.

Forth, pilgrim, forth—on, heste out of thy stall.  
Look up on high and thank the God of all!  
And Truth thee shalt deliver—tis no dреде.

Now these statements about the divine government are statements of absolute Science. They are facts revealed by spiritual sense; but they

are not, they cannot be, recognized through the material senses of men. The so-called material senses give to mortals utterly false information about reality, because they are incapable of recognizing in the slightest degree anything about Mind or Love.

It is these false senses, however, on which mankind places in many cases the utmost reliance. And the result is that the blind faith in them gives rise to innumerable false beliefs; and one of these is that disorder is as real a condition as order. Let a man begin to grasp the meaning of the omnipresence and the omnipotence of Mind, and he will begin to understand that perfect Mind or Love governs all reality, controls every one of Mind's ideas from the infinitesimal to the infinitely great, and guides, directs and governs man, the spiritual idea of God.

The seer of Psalms caught many a wondrous glimpse into reality as the Christ was revealed to him. How plainly did he discern the all-inclusiveness of God when he wrote in the first chapter of Revelation: "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty." The perception of the all-ness of God conveys the understanding that God governs all reality.

Now, what is of outstanding concern

## Divine Love Governs All Reality

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

to mankind is how it can be liberated from the belief in disorder and feel itself becoming more firmly established in the knowledge of real government, in the knowledge of government by the divine Principle, Love. As has been pointed out, the first requisite toward this emancipation must be the scientific understanding of God as Love and of God's spiritual creation as reality. It is wonderful how far a little knowledge of Truth goes in the destruction of error or mortal belief. But from the time a man gets his first distinct perception of Truth, he has to steadily keep it before his mental vision. It is the greatest thing he possesses. All so-called material substance is as dust and ashes to a single grain of the truth. The truth a man knows is the measure of the distance he has traveled into the kingdom of God. The truth is the only real substance he can accumulate, the only substance which will never decay and which will abide with him throughout eternity.

And what, again, does the truth tell him about the government of divine Love? It tells him that since God or Love is omnipresent the Principle of perfect government is never absent. He has therefore to affirm the truth till he realizes its import; and this affirmation carries with it the denial that discord or disorder exists anywhere as reality. It is a question of spiritual truth casting out of human consciousness the false suggestions of evil which so persistently find a lodgment there.

If men were to realize perfectly that divine Love governs all reality, sickness and sin would be unknown to them. For what is implied by saying that God is Love? That infinite good is the governing Principle of the universe: that Spirit, not what is called matter, is the governing Principle of the universe. At every point in infinite space, as the human mind might put it, Love, divine Principle, infinite good manifests itself, governing all that Love creates. But what does a

sick person believe? What is it that causes the fear which seems to brood over his life and seeks to sap its vitality and spontaneity of gladness? It is the false belief that there is a power other than Love, the opposite of good, directing and governing what he believes to be material law or evil. To hold to such error of belief makes a man blind to the recuperative power of truth. It is like a millstone round the neck of a sinking man. The millstone must be severed from humanity; and it is exactly this which Christian Science is persistently engaged in doing. Mrs. Eddy on page 412 of Science and Health writes: "The great fact that God lovingly governs all, never punishing aught but sin, is your standpoint, from which to advance and destroy the human fear of sickness."

Evil belief indulged is sin. Speaking absolutely, every false belief is sin. Thus every material concept of the human mind is sin, all the pleasure and pain of matter as well as envy, jealousy and sensuous passion, which most mortals acknowledge as sin. And divine Love is present as divine Principle to remove every taint of materialism. Divine Principle is infinite power, and as His presence is recognized by humanity the seeming presence of Love's opposite ceases to have even a shadow of existence. What a consolation is here both for those who take pleasure in materiality and for the weary and heavy-laden! There is no burden so great that Love cannot remove or destroy it; there is no sickness that Love cannot heal; and no stain of sin that Love cannot obliterate. But for divine Principle, Love, to do these loving things, men must spiritually understand Love and Love's government; it is exactly as they do so understand that they are themselves rightly governed. "How great are his signs! and how mighty are his wonders! his kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and his dominion is from generation to generation."

## Bombay

"Six o'clock, Madam." I started up," Norah Rowan Hamilton writes in "Through Wonderful India and Beyond," "to find the ship's cat mewling round me, and my steward ready to take my bedding down to the cabin. Flinging on a cloak, I scrambled to my feet and walked towards the side of the ship.

"The sky was a pale sea-green, in which rents seemed to have been made to admit the light of the stars; stars that reminded me of the Christmas cards of my childhood. Below the green was a soft flush of rose, then a bar of gold, against which purple black hills and islands stood out as if on cardboard. India! They were India!

"A little wind played softly round my forehead, and beneath its freshness lay something inexpressibly sweet; something warm, alluring. The scent seemed in some strange way familiar. . . . For a moment I felt puzzled. Then . . . I remembered. The door had been left ajar into the conservatory of the world.

"The opalescent water slipped by noiselessly. Mountain islands slowly emerged from the mist of starry dawn. . . . The islands are India's guardians, Salsette, and Drav, and Trombay . . . twelve in all.

"Suddenly a brilliant light leapt across the narrowing waters from Bombay's giant lighthouse. It was India's first message to us.

"Swiftly the sky deepened to an intenser red. The bows came gradually into color, their masts and rigging cutting sharply against the background. Indigo blue figures in red turbans moved noiselessly here and there, and again, as so often during the voyage, was reminded of the first act of 'Tristan.'

"I could see chain upon chain of islands rising and falling till they seemed to join hands in a wide semi-circle round the white city of Bombay—a medley of low houses, wharves, mosques, slender Hindu temples, towers and cupolas dipped in the brilliance of a golden haze that almost blinded me."

"I shall never forget our first evening in India: the magic of the island-studded bay, surely one of the most beautiful in the world!

"The islands are gold now in the sunset, as they were at sunrise; and the sea is like a vast turquoise pavement, on which strange looking boats with immense sails" remind one, the writer says, of "long voyages amongst the Islands of Spice and Perfumes."

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Krantzes and Caves at the Foot of the Drakensberg, South Africa

The artist would find endless material around the base of the giant peaks of the Drakensberg in South Africa, a correspondent writes to The Christian Science Monitor, provided he did not find the task too overwhelming. For from the early dawn, when the rocks are a red orange, to the mysterious blue haze of midday, and slow pink flush on the purple mountains at sunset, there is not half an hour that remains unchanged in coloring. The writer has seen a "krantz" (cliff) turn cobalt blue at midday, with deep rich red grass in the foreground and a silvery sugar bush which together made a picture as unforgettable as it would look impossible on canvas.

In the low country in Natal, the grass in winter is a tawny color, almost white, with a dried and parched look. On the Berg it is a deep red, probably because the sun is not hot enough to scorch it. Of course if a fire sweeps over it, it is quite black, but only for a week or so, when the tiny green shoots begin to appear. For walking, this time of the year is best, for then one is able to see the multi-colored stones, and pretty blue agates. One is also able to see the snakes then. One beautiful cobra was seen standing upright, with its yellow and black striped body gracefully swaying, whilst the black neck was extended sideways.

After meeting one of these inhabitants of the wilds one is just a little careful about the stones one sits on for sketching, as the cobras are so like the rock in color that one might find the seat already occupied.

One part of the country consists of only immense flat slabs of stone, with here and there tufts of grass growing.

The true university these days is a collection of books.—Carlyle.

and there the baboons like to play games racing over the stones whilst uttering short sharp barks. Baboons have quite a system of government. There is always a chief or leader, who is also the sentinel on guard. He sits on a big rock and looks all around, whilst the others gambol and dig for bulbs and scorpions. At the sight of a stranger, the baboon on guard utters a warning bark and hits the ground with his fist. Then they all gallop off, babies and all—and woe betide the youngster who investigates just one more bulb; a sounding smack on the ear from their leader soon brings him to the observance of his duty in staying by his elders as they canter down the krantzes.

Some of the loveliest features of the Drakensberg are its streams. Crystal clear they ripple down the hillside, sometimes on a bed of sheer rock, forming the most inviting stone bathing pools. To plunge into one of these on a clear sunny day, and get dry again in the sun, is to enter somewhat into the feelings of the happy birds when they dip into some crystal pool and shake the drops off their plumage. And over it all are the big blue mountains, with a deserted and mysterious bushman cave near by. Will one day other sounds be heard in this wonderful country than the sharp bark of the baboon and the bleat of a goat? Who knows?

As the tents are packed up, and the caravan of little Basuto ponies and native carriers wends its way down the precipices in the silvery moonlight, gradually the mountains sink away in a faint blue mist. Next morning, as the train moves out of the station,

Whence are these varied lamps all lighted round? Whence all the horizon's glowing fire?—the heaven is splendent. . . .

And winter's midnight is as bright as gay, As the fair noontide of a summer's day. . . .

—Lomonosov (Tr. from the Russian by Sir John Bowring).

The Modern University

The true university these days is a

collection of books.—Carlyle.

## Selma Lagerlöf's Story

"Once there was a story that wanted to be told and sent out in the world. This was very natural, inasmuch as it knew that it was already as good as finished. Many, through remarkable deeds and strange events, had helped create it; others had added their straws to it by again and again relating these things. What it lacked was merely a matter of being joined together, so that it could travel comfortably through the country. As yet it was only a confused jumble of stories—a big, formless cloud of adventures rushing hither and thither like a swarm of stray bees on a summer's day, not knowing where they will find some one who can gather them into a hive." It is thus Selma Lagerlöf begins to relate her own experiences in "The Story of a Story," translated from the Swedish in the volume "The Girl from the Marsh Croft," by Valma Swanston Howard.

"The story that wanted to be told had sprung up in Vermaland, and you may be sure that it circled over many mills and manors, over many parishes and many homes of military officers, in the beautiful province, peering through the windows and begging to be cared for. But it was forced to make many futile attempts, for everywhere it was turned away. Anything else was hardly to be expected. People had many things of much more importance to think of.

"Finally the story came to an old place called Mårbacka. It was a little

homestead, with low buildings overshadowed by giant trees. At one time it had been a parsonage, and it was as if this had set a certain stamp upon the place which it could not lose.

They seemed to have a greater love for books and reading than elsewhere, and a certain air of restfulness and peace always pervaded it."

"It must have been because so many legends and traditions hovered around the farm that one of the characters that live in their verses. She said to herself that Runeberg's jolly warriors and Bellman's happy-go-lucky roisterers were the very best material a writer could have to work with. And suddenly this thought flashed upon her: Vermaland, the world in which you have been living is not less remarkable than that of Fredman or Färnök Stål. If you can only learn to handle it, you will find that your material is quite as good as theirs.

"This is how it happened that she caught her first glimpse of the story. And the instant she saw it, the ground under her seemed to sway. The whole long Målsmäklad Street to the firehouse rose toward the skies and sank again—rose and sank. She stood still a long while, until the street had settled itself. She gazed with astonishment at the passers-by, who walked calmly along, apparently oblivious to the miracle that had taken place."

But though parts of the story were

written and the hero even received his name of Gösta Berling, not till she went to a farewell visit to the old homestead before it was to be sold did the real inspiration come.

"The evening before she left there, perhaps nevermore to see the dear old place, she concluded in all meekness and humility to write the book in her own way and according to her own poor abilities. It was not going to be any great masterpiece, as she had hoped. It might be a book at which people would laugh, but anyway she would write it—write it for herself, to save for herself what she could still save of the home—the dear old stories, the sweet peace of the care-free days, and the beautiful landscapes with the long lakes and the many-hued blue hills."

"But people did not laugh at it, and some chapters of it received a prize in a literary journal, and the editor offered to print the whole book as soon as it was finished."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, DEC. 19, 1916

## EDITORIALS

### A Test on National Prohibition

THE District of Columbia, in which is situated the city of Washington, the national capital, is the smallest political division in the United States. Congress legislates for it; Congress governs it. An executive board of three Commissioners simply looks after the details. It is the desire of a very considerable number of Representatives and Senators that the sale of liquor shall be prohibited in the District. There may, in fact, be a majority favorable to District prohibition in each House. That remains to be seen. For the present, the question is on the passage of what is known as the District of Columbia Prohibition Bill, introduced by Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, or of the substitute offered by Senator Reed Smoot of Utah. The Sheppard bill would, if enacted, go into effect on Nov. 1, 1917, after which date it would be unlawful to manufacture, for sale or gift, or to sell, keep for sale, traffic in, export or exchange, or to solicit or receive orders for, alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes. It will be seen that this measure deals with the traffic in its commercial aspects exclusively.

It is held that the Smoot substitute, no matter what may have been the intention of its framers, is calculated to arouse an opposition at this stage which might imperil the prohibition cause in the District. Prohibitionists would go the entire length of its provisions, with the exception, perhaps, of the referendum clause, but they believe that the end for which they are struggling can be obtained in a better way. The Smoot substitute is an ultra-prohibition measure, drawn as if designed strictly to prevent, not only the manufacture and sale, but the possession or use of, alcoholic beverages. Under its provisions alcohol could be procured only for mechanical or non-beverage uses. To obtain, possess, and transport it for the exceptional purposes mentioned it would be necessary, in the first place, to secure a permit from the Commissioners of the District, and before such a permit could be obtained a pharmacist would be required to swear, under oath, that he would not violate any provisions of the Act. Each permit of this character would be valid for only twenty days.

The opposition of the prohibitionists to this measure may be said to be based, first, upon the apparent intention of those who framed it to arouse all the antiprohibition sentiment possible, and, second, having aroused this opposition, to submit the measure to a referendum in the District. The more drastic the measure on prohibition submitted to the people of the District of Columbia, where the convivial side of social life is pronounced, the less likely would it be to carry. Supporters of the Sheppard measure are equally determined to reverse the convivial tendencies of the capital, and it is the need of such a reversal that prompts their present activity. But they are doubtful if the Smoot substitute would not, in its present form, make the task more difficult for them than it is at present. If the referendum clause were stricken out it is possible that the best features of the original bill and the substitute could be combined.

The idea that prompted the creation of a Federal District in which the capital of the country should be situated was to find for the seat of government freedom from popular clamor and influence. It has been well said that Washington's principal industry is government. Residents of Washington often forget this fact and fall into the habit of thinking of Washington as principally a social or a commercial center, to which the business of government is merely an incident. Because the founders of the capital deemed it best to remove it from popular clamor and influence, so that government might be conducted in a serene atmosphere, the district set aside for it was excluded, practically, from national political interests and the franchise was withheld from its residents. This is no enforced hardship. Only those called to serve the Government are required to reside in Washington, and these may return to their home states to exercise the privilege of citizenship. The general resident population is in Washington with its eyes wide open to the obligations and restrictions involved. The people of the United States as a whole, through their representatives in Congress, not merely the population of Washington, have jurisdiction over the national capital, and, if there is to be a referendum on the prohibition question in the District, the vote should be taken throughout the country.

The issue is only confused by the Smoot amendment. Prohibitionists are not striving to show how impossible they can make prohibition in present circumstances. Rather are they striving to show how feasible they can make its enforcement especially under Federal authority. It would seem as if the supporters of the Smoot bill in the Senate were bent on evading a direct vote on the question, by placing the responsibility for the defeat or the enactment of prohibitory legislation on the people of the District. Strange as it may appear, paradoxical as it may seem, Washington is not a popularly governed community and was never intended to be. What Congress shall do with regard to prohibition in Washington may be taken as a test of what Congress will do, or is willing to do, for prohibition throughout the nation.

Congress should face the issue squarely. That it must do so soon, no matter how it may dodge it now, is certain.

### Spain and Portugal

ACCORDING to a dispatch to this paper received a short time ago from Madrid, the recent mission of the Spanish Reformista Party, headed by Señor Melquideas Alvarez, to Portugal, has been an unqualified success, and is generally expected to have far-reaching results. As was explained in this dispatch, the mission was peculiarly well adapted to carry through its purpose of bring-

ing about more cordial relations between the two countries. It was responsible without being official, republican in sympathy without being antimонаrchical, and definitely committed to certain reformist views in politics without being committed to any particular party view. Finally, it had the trust of the Spanish Government and the obvious sympathy of the great mass of the Spanish people.

The whole incident is full of significance. Ever since the Monarchy was overthrown in Portugal, five years ago, and a Republican form of Government set up in its place, certain elements in Spain have looked with undisguised disfavor on the young Republic over the border, and have made many much-disguised efforts to hamper the Portuguese Government in all directions. All such efforts have proved futile, although they have unquestionably added to the difficulties of the Portuguese authorities. More recently these activities have been directed quite definitely towards stirring up ill-feeling between the two countries. The work of the German refugees expelled from Portugal, when that country decided to enter the war on the side of the Allies, was largely directed to this end; as was also the wild story cast adrift about six months ago, to the effect that Portugal was bringing pressure to bear on the Spanish Government with a view to securing a passage for Portuguese troops across Spanish territory into France.

All these attempts to create friction have proved futile, and after a short period of "rest from rumor," during which Spain and Portugal were obviously attaining a much better understanding of each other, Señor Alvarez, with the blessing of his Government, set out for Lisbon. He has now returned to Madrid, full of enthusiastic optimism as regards the future. The receptions organized in honor of his mission were, he insists, something more than mere formalities of courtesy. They proved decisively that the Iberian nations were inclined to establish "the bases of a fruitful entente." Further developments, in the near future, will be looked for with interest.

### Production in Canada

It is interesting, as well as instructive, to compare with the views obtaining south of the Canadian line the views obtaining north of it, with reference to a solution of the cost-of-living problem. It should be understood that Canada, no less than the United States, is confronted with an ever-shortening distance between the income and the outgo of the householder. Even in the Pacific West, of Canada the "pinch" of high prices appears to be felt quite as keenly as in the congested districts of the Atlantic East of the United States. The editor of the *Daily Colonist*, of Victoria, B. C., has been advocating greater production as a remedy for high prices, and, as a result, he confesses to the receipt of letters from readers taking issue with him on practically every important point.

Some of his correspondents hold that increased production is device, on the part of certain lines of business, to enable them to cheapen and control the output. One correspondent, taking the ground that greater production would lower prices, complained that the farmer was getting little enough out of his time and labor as things are now. The editor of the *Colonist*, from the general tenor of his correspondence, draws the conclusion, that, in common with his brother editors who entertain and express like economic views, he is deemed in a conspiracy to deprive the hard-working people of the Province of their rights. And he has this to say in defense:

In regard to increased production, we have to confess, as far as the Colonist is concerned, we have not approached its consideration from the standpoint of National supply and demand or from the point of view of those who pose as experts in political economy. We are trying to meet conditions that are close at hand and can be remedied by our own neighbors. For example, the price of milk is to be advanced. When we inquire the reason we are told that the price of feed has gone up. When we ask what has advanced, we are told that hay has, among other things. Cannot this be locally remedied? Would not the greater production of hay, or the production of more ensilage or mangolds afford at least a partial remedy? The price of potatoes has gone up. Is it not idle to say that the local production of more potatoes would not remedy this? And so on to other things.

The fact of the matter is, it is impossible to find a local remedy for a condition that is universal. Neither in Canada nor in the United States is there great shortage in production or supply. There is enough for all. The chief need is that the nation's supply of foodstuffs shall be equitably distributed, protected against manipulators and monopolists, and allowed to flow freely in the legitimate channels of trade.

### Danes Approve Island Sale

OUT of a total of 440,000 votes cast in the Danish plebiscite, taken a few days ago on the sale of the country's West Indian islands to the United States, 283,000 were in the affirmative. This referendum was ordered to test the sentiment of the people on the subject. In itself it decides nothing, except that the national Parliament will be popularly sustained if it shall now proceed to order the transfer of the islands. It will be recalled that, on Aug. 5, of the present year, in New York, a treaty for the sale of the Danish West Indies was concluded between Denmark and the United States, the price being fixed at \$25,000,000. The convention was ratified by the United States Senate on Sept. 7, but opposition to ratification sprang up in Denmark and, in consequence, the consummation of the contract was delayed.

External influences have, it is believed, had much to do with the feeling aroused against the transfer. The Opposition to the Administration made the proposed sale a political issue, the claim being set up, among others, that the transfer would impair national prestige and dignity, notwithstanding that the three islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John, had been a source of expense rather than of income to the Kingdom for a long time. Despite the determined antagonism of the Opposition, the Landsting, or upper House of the Riksdag, passed

the sale bill. The measure was thereupon referred to a joint or conference committee, which heard arguments from both sides, including delegates from the islands. The latter were unanimous in indorsing the transfer. In order that no question should remain as to the attitude of public opinion toward the sale a plebiscite was finally ordered, with the result stated.

Industrially the islands will be of little value to the United States, but considered in their geographical relation to the Panama Canal, their acquisition will be greatly prized. It is probable that at least one of the group will be heavily fortified and made a naval supply station. As the islands are directly in the line of Panama Canal traffic, their possession by the United States is likely to render them more attractive to pleasure-seekers from the mainland than they are now. Equipped with modern accommodations, they will form a link in the chain of winter resorts already attracting great and growing numbers of tourists from the United States and Canada.

### The Winged Lion

EVERYONE knows St. Mark's Square. Even if they have not walked in it they have at least seen innumerable libelous prints of it, so that they can picture the long lines of the colonnades sweeping round until they break before the façade of the cathedral, hurling up its foam of fretted marble against the Italian sky. Fifty years ago the Austrian eagle floated over the canals; and, of an afternoon, the Austrian bands played in the open, and the Austrian officers sat at the little tables outside the cafés' doors under the colonnade on the north, whilst the Venetians ate their ices, in great sludgeon, at the tables under the colonnade on the south.

It is just half a century since Radetzky's white coats vanished across the Alps. For fifty years the bands of the Bersaglieri or some other famous regiment have played, night by night, in the great square, whilst the Italian officers in multitudinous colored uniforms, and Venetian ladies with their lace shawls drawn over their heads, to say nothing of the tourists of half the world, have sat at the cafés' tables or promenaded up and down, until the two bronze giants on Antonio Rizzo's clock tower, at the entrance to the Merceria, began to hammer out midnight upon their bell, and the band struck up the national anthem, and the crowd slowly faded away, across the Piazzetta, to where the gondoliers were waiting by the steps of the Grand Canal, or through the great archway at the western end.

Not that Venice goes to bed because it is midnight. In peace time Venice, soft footed Venice, will pass singing and laughing under your windows till the sun is rising like a ball of fire over the lagoons, whilst on the canals you will hear the sharp "scia el" of the barcajoulo as a gondola swings past the mouth of some side canal lost in darkness, or the more musical "stai," as the rower warms an approaching boatman to pass to the left.

Now that it is war time, and the bands have ceased to play, and the lanterns have vanished, with the mandolins and the songs, from the Grand Canal, do the Venetians still scamper, laughing and singing, over the Ponte della Paglia, with the "pathetic swindle" looming over the blackness of the canal? The golden horses have vanished from above the cathedral door, the sand-bags are piled over the porphyry block, from which the decrees of the Republic once were read, where the Piazza and the Piazzetta join, and the kneeling knights by the palace gate are no longer to be seen. Nevertheless the Austrian aeroplanes have done some damage, and over on the Rio dei Mendicati, in the little square, where the landing steps thrust their feet down into the canal, men shake their heads as they tell of the bomb flung down on the great church of San Giovanni e Paolo, or San Zanipolo, as the gondoliers love to call it.

Here and close by, on the little canal known as the Rio della Pietà, the Austrian bombs have done their worst damage, for it was in the latter place that one of these crashed through the painted ceiling of the church of San Giorgio degli Schiavoni. The Austrians have, of course, always regretted their loss of the Queen of the Adriatic, but no one ever thought that their flying machines would come hurtling, in this way, over Venice. For, say what you will, Venice, like Oxford or Rothenburg, is one of the treasure houses of the world, and is, indeed, the most distinctive of them all. Climb up on the Rialto bridge, where, perchance, Antonio first encountered Shylock, and look, all along the canal, at the marvelous palaces shimmering in the sunlight, as Turner saw them flashing with a thousand colors, or as Byron saw them rising like enchanted structures from the waves. Or, at night, board a boat, and leaving the great canal where the gondolas, crowded with tourists, are swarming round the barges, lit with a hundred Chinese lanterns, on which the mandolino-players and the singers, are reaping their harvest, glide down into the darkness of the side canals. Here is the veritable enchanted city. The great palaces, with their long garden walls, tower overhead, whilst in the gondolas made fast to the tall colored poles, rising out of the water at their doors, the waiting boatmen lie asleep. Every moment the little bridges cross the canals, and across these, out of some calle, lit only by a single oil lamp, a tiny band will rush and scurry out of sight, waving their painted lanterns, and singing some snatch from an opera, to the music of the eternal mandolino. Then suddenly through a tracery of vines, at the top of some marble steps, springing sheer out of the water, the lights of an open-air café will reddish the waters all around you, and in a moment you are back in the darkness, with the silence unbroken save by the hammer of some coppersmith, the lamp in whose tiny shop sends a gleam of gold across the pavement of the narrow quay beside you.

Even when the sun is up the calle are dark and cool as you could desire. The tiny shops, with no light save from the front, are so dark that the coppersmith still requires his oil lamp to be trimmed and burning as he hammers away at his pans. Out in St. Mark's Square it is all quite different. Here the tourists herd under the colonnades, and the civil and obsequious shopmen almost drag you in from the pavement in their excitement to sell you a little gondola, a marquisette brooch, or a silver

model of St. Theodore the Chair Seller, for at least a hundred times more than their value. Your tourist is as a rule a simple soul with an incurable predilection for cheap, bad art, and the civil shopkeeper is well aware of this, and at the game of deft persuasion you will not find his equal outside a bazaar in Cairo or Stamboul. Signor, he will begin, audaciously, on the very pavement, "a brooch for the signorina?" and the hotel guide, if you are very simple and have employed one, will pluck your sleeve, and shake his head deprecatingly, and lead you away from Baptista, across the Square to Giuseppe, for Giuseppe gives him a better commission than Baptista.

### Notes and Comments

SHAKESPEARE is played pretty well all round the world, yet it may surprise a good many people to learn, on the unquestionable authority of Sir George Birdwood, that "Hamlet," "Macbeth," and "Othello" have been played for at least a couple of generations by Indians in Poona and Bombay. Such performances were, he explains, always most generously encouraged by Sir Alexander Grant, sometime director of public instruction in Bombay, and by Mr. J. P. Hughlings, professor of English, in Elphinstone College, Bombay. The performances themselves seem to have been nearer those of the English Stage Society than of the Lyceum, for scenery and dresses there were none, the old time label of "A port in Cyprus," or "A desert heath" being the only accessories.

MR. BRYAN's new home in North Carolina is to have a site on Sunset Mountain. It is not difficult to see that, if the election of Nov. 7 had gone the other way, the paragraphers of the Republican press would not have permitted the name of this mountain to pass without attention. As matters stand, it is no easy task to make a joke out of the matter. At all events, Mr. Bryan was courageous enough to take the risk, having purchased the site before the official returns came in from the "certain" Republican states beyond the Missouri.

APROPOS of the recent decision of the Legislature of the Channel Islands, in adopting the Military Service Act, not to give exemption to conscientious objectors, it is interesting to note that compulsory service has long been a characteristic of the islands. In Jersey and Alderney, every man between the ages of sixteen and forty-five is obliged to serve in the militia. In Guernsey, the age limit is from sixteen to thirty-three, and the obligation is extended to all who are British subjects "and draw income from a profession practiced in the island."

THE governance of the Channel Islands is full of curious survivals. These islands comprise, for instance, the only part of the United Kingdom where the once famous Clameur de Haro, the ancient Norman custom of "crying for justice" still survives. This was once, of course, a common practice. The wronged person was required to fall upon his knees and, before witnesses, cry: "Haro! Haro! Haro! à l'aide, mon prince, on me fait tort." In the Channel Islands, today, such an appeal to the sovereign for protection against trespass is at once respected. It acts as an immediate injunction, and the alleged trespass or tort must at once cease, until the case can be decided by the courts.

ANYONE who takes the trouble to look over the official industrial reports from Mexico in these days can hardly escape the conviction that the country has been steadily progressing toward reconstruction, in spite of all the details of privation and warlike disturbances that have furnished the bulk of recent North American newspaper articles. It seems fair to take the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union as trustworthy, and among the late news notes provided by that bulletin may be cited the arrival of twenty locomotives purchased by the Government in the United States, the installation of a new wireless station at Cuernavaca, the development of a new telegraph line between Moctezuma and Sahuaripa, the discovery of large and important deposits of quicksilver in Guadalajara, and the opening of an oil gusher at Tampico, with a production of 328,000 barrels a day.

SIGNS of great improvement in business and general confidence in these reports from Mexico occur jointly with indications that the various districts of the country are taking unusual care to develop and increase public school facilities. There seems to be, for instance, something wholesome as well as novel in the plan adopted at Ocampo. A company has been formed there to construct a flour mill, but it is stipulated that the mill shall become the property of the municipality as soon as it is on a paying basis, whilst all income from the mill is to be applied to the municipal schools. Ideas like this do not come, as a rule, from a country that is prostrate and comatose.

IT WAS a clean sweep for women in Umatilla, Ore., at the recent election. Mrs. E. E. Starcher defeated her husband in the mayoralty race, and women were elected to all other municipal offices, including those of alderman, treasurer and recorder. Whether in the disposal of appointive positions the new officials will act liberally toward men remains to be seen. Formerly, men seldom acted very liberally toward women in the distribution of plums. But in Umatilla women can afford to be generous.

NEVER before has there been so much organized effort to help the Negro as there is now in every section of the United States. Industrial as well as educational aid is being given through many organized channels. After graduates leave school they are helped to find positions. Those who lack the education for aught but manual labor are helped to find steady and remunerative jobs. The work at the Negro schools goes on. And the best part of it all is the ready response the Negro is making to all that is being done for him. Given a start, he is willing to try to help himself.